The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship COLEROON, 804 Tons register, A. 1 for 13 years, has superior accommodation for passengers and will have quick despatch. For passage apply to Captain DUNCAN, on board, or to
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1,250 Tons, W. Broughton Pryce, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 7th October 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail the first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, Geo. J. Harley, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.
For passage apply to Captain Harley on board, or to
LAWRENCE & Co.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE new iron Clipper ship "STALWART," 1220 tons, A. I. for 20 years, W. Crawford, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about 1st February. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.
For particulars apply to
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BURMAH, 1,040 Tons, 200 H. P. Captain G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, at Noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconoda, and Bimilipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 Tons, 130 H. P. Captain Day, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after [illegible]
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HODEIDA AND JEDAH.

THE fast sailing Ships MUCKEY and MARIA GREY, will sail for the above ports about the 1st February, calling at Aden, should sufficient inducement offer for Freight only, and further particulars, apply to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, H. H. the Nizam's Ships Agency, Turkish Consulate, Mahomedan Ali Khan Street.
MAHOMED TUKEY.
For Ali Mahomed Khan.
Bombay, 7th January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain Main, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice, TUESDAY the 12th Instant at 11 A.M.
For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th January, 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Mandavee if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE S.S. "PIONEER," J. Wooley, Commander, will be dispatched as above on THURSDAY the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE STEAMER "MAHARAJ" TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer "MAHARAJ," from Bombay to Cochin on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January 1864, at 4 P. M., returning from Cochin on Thursday, the 28th January 1864, and arriving in Bombay on the 3rd February.
The *Maharaj* will call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.
For Passage and Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th January 1864.

STEAM TO VERAVUL AND POREBUNDER.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 14th instant.
For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at noon.
It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £12.
The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.
The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have [illegible] considerably modified and need not cause any appr[illegible] being vexatious or troublesome.
Passengers by the P. and O. Company's S[illegible] Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that C[illegible] Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. p[illegible] which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will att[illegible]
The undersigned Agents are prepared to gra[illegible] tickets for the Steamers plying between [illegible] Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Ale[illegible]
Rates of passage-money, including a [illegible] ward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first*-[illegible] *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at [illegible] under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Famalies, [illegible] of no less than three members travelling together; [illegible] £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. [illegible] tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the p[illegible] Passengers by the P. and O. Co.; *first-class* £7, *se*[illegible] £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at [illegible]
For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & [illegible]
Agents for the Austrian [illegible]
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste [illegible] their Pass-Ports vised for Austria and [illegible] by [illegible] dersigned.
A. C. GUMP[illegible]
Consul for Austria and [illegible]
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylon, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 14th instant at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.
Bombay, 12th January, 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per *Trenton*, Walker, Master, from Liverpool, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.
Captain Walker will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th December 1863.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 5 P.M.
J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.
Byculla Club, 20th December 1863.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the Estate and Effects of the late Rev. William Carr, Assistant Chaplain on Her Majesty's Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Francis Frederick Lidderdale, Esq., a partner in the Firm of Remington and Company; all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to us.
Bombay, 6th January 1864. REMINGTON & Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at half-past 2 P.M., to consider the following Subjects:—
A Gold Currency for India.
The Report of the Sub-Committee on damaged Piece Goods.
The Proposal to ascertain the Periodical Stocks of Piece Goods.
The Railway Terminus Question and to ballot for new Members.
The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Verbal tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M. on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned Works:—
Extending the Khetwady Back Road from 15th Cross Street to Grant Road.
Constructing a Road and drain from Girgaum Back Road to Grant Road.
Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question, will, in the mean time remain open for inspection in this office, where any addtional information regarding the same will be given.
A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.
The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.
R. SIMS,
For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 4th January 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK, held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
Present.—George Foggo, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq. George Inverarity, Esq.; Limjee Manockjee, Esq.; Hon'ble Michael H. Scott; Major Haggard; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.; Gavin Steel, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.; and Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, and carried unanimously, "That George Foggo, Esq., do take the Chair."
The Secretary having read the Notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers, calling the meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter, under which it was convened.
It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the issue of Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new Shares of Rupees One thousand each.
The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:
That the new shares be offered to the Proprietors at par, and that each Proprietor be entitled to take up one new share for every old share he holds at the close of business on the 31st December 1863, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date, until the 14th January 1864 inclusive.
That any Proprietors failing to pay for the new shares on or before the 14th January 1864, shall be charged interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 14th January 1864 until the 14th February 1864, and that all new shares not so paid up on 14th February 1864, shall be considered forfeited and disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.
That the holders of the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1864. It was then proposed by F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., seconded by Major Haggard, and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."
Purposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.,—"That a Copy of these Proceedings, be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be also advertized."
Proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., and second by Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,—"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."
The meeting then dissolved.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is Hereby given, that with reference to the advertisement published notifying the increase in the Capital of the Bank, the Directors have resolved that upon all new shares paid up before the 31st December 1863, interest up to that date be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of payment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 16th October 1863.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR MOULMEIN OR RANGOON TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 1,800 Tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber, to be subject to the approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent, and to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, in quantities of not less than 150 Tons per month, for a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st June 1864.
Forms of Tender and any information that may be required with reference to the Contract can be obtained on application at this Office.
Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber" must be lodged at this Office by 12 o'clock at noon on TUESDAY, the 23rd February 1864.
The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.
By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Byculla, Railway Office, 28th December 1863.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Commissariat Department at Colombo, with about 700 tons (of 50 cubic feet nett) of first class Teak Timber, of the following description, and on the Conditions named below.
In Squared Logs or Beams, clean and free from Sap.
100—Tons, or about 100 squared logs, 40 to 50 feet long, 16 × 16, 15 × 14, 14 × 13. 14 × 12. 13 × 12, and upwards.
200—Do. or about 300 logs 30 to 39 feet long, 16 × 15, 15 × 15, 15 × 14, 15 × 13, 14 × 14, 12 × 12, 12 x11, and upwards.
400—Do. or about 800 logs, 20 to 30 feet long. 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 12 × 12, 12 × 10, and upwards.
The Timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expense to Government beyond the contract price, within the Commissariat Timber yard on the Galle Buck.
The delivery should commence in March next. But tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.
The approximate sizes given above, are understood to be by nett measurement, after allowing for defects. Short lengths of Timber, and Plank of any kind, will not be received.
The Timber is to be measured and paid for by girth measurement, excluding defects, and by the Scales of Hoppus's Measuring Book, nothing under a quarter of an inch being included; allowance to be made in length for split or defective ends, and in girth for sap. Queen's Calliper or freight measurement is not admitted.
As Timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood, that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior Timber be received.
[illegible] crooked logs will be at once rejected, and all rejected Timber is to be removed from Government ground by the Contractor without any loss of time.
[illegible] measurement is to be made in the Timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the Contractor to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which [illegible] take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no [illegible] taking place.
[illegible] be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the [illegible]
[illegible] the above stated Teak or a portion thereof [illegible] the price per ton of 50 cubic feet in [illegible] the above conditions, will be received by the [illegible] marked "Tender for Teak," until [illegible] March 1864.
[illegible] will have to be entered into. Any information [illegible] may be obtained from the Deputy Com[illegible]
[illegible] General's Office, W. J. GORMAN.
[illegible] December 1863. Actg. D. C.G.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & CO.
Agents to Her Majesty's Ceylon Govt.

NOTICES.

WANTED A COMPETENT READER for this Office. None but those well acquainted with the duties need apply.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

ALL DEBTS owing to BASSETT & Co. to be remitted to Mr. Wm. Walker, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
1st January, 1864.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS held on the 23rd instant, it was resolved that a Call of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) per share be made payable at the Office of Messrs. Remington & Co. on or before the 15th January 1864.
H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
24th December 1863.

MASONIC BALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall, Bombay, under the auspices of Lodge Perseverance, on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1864. All Masons are invited to join.
Subscription, 20 Rupees each.
Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.
Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or two Ladies, and one Gentleman.
Ten Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.
Application for Tickets, with Subscription and Names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 20th of January 1864.
By order of the Ball Committee,
CHAS. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.
No. 5, Grant Buildings, Bombay, 26th December.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MYJEE FAIR.

DURING the ensuing Fair at MYJEE, a temporary Station will be opened there, and from Monday next the 11th Instant, until further notice, Goods and Passengers will be booked from Bombay and Byculla and all Stations on the North Eastern Line to Myjee and vice versa.
Special Tickets will be issued between the above mentioned Stations, but Passengers wishing to proceed to Myjee from any other Station can book to Kussara and rebook from Egutpoora.
The fares for Passengers and rates for Goods will be as under:—

PASSENGERS.

	1st Class. Rs. a. p.	2nd Class Rs. a. p.	3rd Class. Rs. a. p.
Bombay to Myjee	14 7 0	7 3 6	2 6 6
Byculla to Myjee	14 5 0	7 1 6	2 6 3

(Exclusive of Conveyance over the Ghaut.)

GOODS.

	Bombay to Myjee Per Indian Maund. Rs. a. p.	Byculla to Myjee Per Indian Maund. Rs. a. p.
Piece Goods in Europe Bales or Cases and Seeds of all kinds (if carted by the Railway Company to Bombay or Byculla)	0 11 3	0 11 2
Ditto (if carted by Consignors)	0 9 10	0 9 9
Cotton	1 2 2	1 2 1

Further information can be obtained on application to the Goods Agent at Bombay or to the undersigned.
J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 8th Jan. 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Verbal Tenders will be received at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1864, for the execution by contract of the several new Foras Roads over the Flats, viz.:—
1. Foras Road from the Byculla Bridge towards the Worlee Hill as far as the Circle on the Flats.
2. From the Circle to Sumboo Mahadew's Pagoda, Worlee Hill.
3. From Byculla Bridge to the Elphinstone Road and from thence to Mahim Woods.
4. From Mahaluxmee to the Circle on the Flats.
5. From Tardeo to the Circle and from thence to Parell Road.
The estimated cost of these Works is about five lacks of Rupees (5,00,000.)
Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will remain open from the 4th proximo until the day of sale for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.
A deposit of 10 per cent., will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.
The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.
C. WHITE, for Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 24th December 1863.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to
MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—(*From the 1st January to 31st May 1864.*) "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.
(*From the 1st February to 31st May 1864.*)
"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.
Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.
25th October, 1863.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The first and third floors of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.
For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

SUBSCRIPTION SERIES.

"EVENINGS AT HOME."

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MR. J. R. BLACK.—Having been strongly requested to give more of his Entertainments in Bombay, respectfully intimates that he is willing to remain until the mail steamer of the 29th January, if he finds sufficient inducement. He therefore proposes to give three "At Homes," as a Subscription Series, in the Grant Road Theatre—as follows:
On TUESDAY, 12th January.—Heart Utterances; English, Irish, Scotch, Italian, and German Songs.
On TUESDAY, 19th January—"The Adventures of Bonnie Prince Charlie"—the first part Jacobite Songs, the second, Songs of many Lands.
On TUESDAY, 26th January—"Gems" of all the "At Homes" already given.

ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 5	Subscription to the Series	Rs.	10
Stalls	„ 3	Do.	„	6
Pit	„ 2	Do.	„	4
Gallery	„ 1			

Tickets obtainable at the offices of the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. Herbert & Co., Fort.
Applications must be made for Tickets by MONDAY EVENING, that Mr. Black may see the amount of support he will receive—or, if necessary, arrange to depart by next mail.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trousers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.
N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1, Oak Lane.
1st October 1863.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„
Ditto in Pints	9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28	„
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James	35	„
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28	„
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal	25	„
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal	28	„
BRANDY, fine Old Pale	32	„
Do. do. Brown	32	„

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—
H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
Symington and Miller's Port and Shery, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co. at	Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„ 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	„ 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	„ 36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at	Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„ 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	„ 25	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	„ 30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	„ 30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	„ 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	„ 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	„ 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	„ 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	20	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	26	0
Do. Golden, Do.	26	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	26	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red......Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. / White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ......Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ......Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still / „ Moselle { By Deinhard and Jordan }	„	„	30
HOCK / MOSELLE } ......Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica...	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the occasion of the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load; a carefully compiled Fortnightly Report on the Bombay and Kurrachee Markets; and the MANIFESTS OF ALL EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA, in full, from date of previous Issue.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.
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LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb. — York and Westphalia Hams. Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar. Neat's Tongues, Bath Chops and Pigs Cheeks. — At 1½ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for acidity of THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland.*
A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps.
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
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White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable colo
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
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Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
Bombay, 14th December 1863.

FOR SALE.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.
ALSO,
A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
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By HENRY RUTTER, Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.
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Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; Exchange Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d. per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent.

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ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Ex Steamer Salsette.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received large supplies of NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, comprising all the most important recent Publications of which a List will appear on Tuesday next, and their Miscellaneous Stock has been increased by the following additions:—
WATER COLOURS, including—
Winsor and Newton's New Colour Aureolin.
This colour is not sufficiently known to Amateur Artists in India, attention is therefore called to it as filling a void in the group of figments, that hitherto has been severely felt by Artists, and, with Ultramarine and Rose Madder, it completes a triad of pure primitive colours of the highest order. Mr. Penley says, "Having most impartially and diligently tested the qualities of the Aureolin, I can and do most conscientiously recommend its adoption by all who practise water colour painting."
The following table of compound Tints will be found extremely useful:—
Aureolin, Burnt Sienna, Indigo.
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Aureolin, Burnt Sienna.
Aureolin Vandyke Brown, Indigo or French Blue.
Aureolin, Oxide of Chromium.
Aureolin Burnt Umber.
Aureolin Sepia.
Aureolin Emerald Green.
Aureolin Brown Madder.
Aureolin Lepia or Rose Madder Cobalt.
Aureolin Lights and Cobalt or Indigo.
Aureolin Rose Madder.
Thacker, Vining & Co. continue to import consignments of Water Colours by each steamer to ensure perfect freshness.—By this opportunity Rolls of Prepared Canvas 30 and 42 inches solid Blocks and Drawing Books have been secured, together with other useful materials.
WINDSOR AND FROGMORE.
A series of fine Photographs executed by Vernon Heath.
On the slopes at Windsor, in which is introduced a beautiful representation of the *Devdura*, a Tree planted by the Queen. Rs. 12.
Windsor Gardens, The Cedar Tree planted by the Prince Consort. Rs. 9.
The Queen's Apartments, a very fine view of the exterior of this part of the Castle. Rs. 9.
The North side of Windsor Castle, in the distance, Thobbing in the foreground. Rs. 9.
The East Terrace Windsor Castle, from the Queen's Apartments. Rs. 9.
The York and Lancaster Towers, Windsor. Rs. 9.
Virginia Water, Windsor. Rs. 9.
In the Gardens at Frogmore. Rs. 9.
Domestic Life at Frogmore, with Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Lady Cameron. Rs. 9.
Portraits of Alfred Tennyson and Thomas Carlyle, photographed from life by W. Jeffrey. Each Rs. 4.
Lord Clyde, a splendid photograph of the marble Bust by G. Ewing of Glasgow. Rs. 6.
NEW CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.
A selection of New Pictures in this beautiful process is added by this Mail, the subjects are as follows:—
Returning from Market after Calcott, 25 by 17. Rs. 25.
Bettws-y-coed, North Wales, Read, 26 by 17. Rs. 25.
Falls of the Slugwy, North Wales, Read, 26 by 17. Rs. 25.
Dryburgh Abbey after Burrell Smith, 22¼ by 14½. Rs. 18.
Heidelberg after Rowbotham, 19¼ by 13¾. Rs. 16.
Lago Magiore do. 20 by 13½. Rs. 16.
Milking Time after S. Cooper, 17 by 11½. Rs. 16.
Before the Altar—an oval representing a Bride, 13 by 11. Rs. 16.
Wallenstadt and Lake of Geneva, a pair each. Rs. 16.
Llyn Meoyngil after Penley, 10¾ by 8. Rs. 10.
Buttermere ditto. 18¾ by 7¾. Rs. 10.
Ennerdale ditto. 18¾ by 7¾. Rs. 10.
Windsor Castle, Penley, 15¼ by 9. Rs. 9.
Alessio, Gulf of Genoa, Rowbothan, 15¼ by 9. Rs. 9.
Loch Katrine, Urquhart Castle, Lochnager Dunderawe Castle, Loch Lomond, Loch Aene; a set of six views of Lake Scenery after Richardson, 14 by 10. Each Rs. 9.
View in South Wales after Rowbotham, 12¾ by 9¼. Rs. 6.
In the Gadamanthal, Tyrol,—ditto, 12¼ by 8½. Rs. 6.
Amalfi after Leitch, 12¼ by 9. Rs. 6.
Bridge of Prague after S. Proul, 8¾ by 11¾. Rs. 6.
Water Gate, on the Rhine do. 9¼ by 12¾. Rs. 6.
Loch Etine after Coupley Fielding, 10¼ by 7. Rs. 6.
Loch Tay ditto. 10¼ by 7. Rs. 6.
Castle of Ostea (Papal States) Rowbotham, [illegible] Rs. 6.
Green Laws landscape after ditto. [illegible] Rs. 6.
. Any selection from the above can be framed either in wood or (which is more usual) in gold beading and will be forwarded carefully packed to any address.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Double Action, Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes, HERBERT & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful Instruments by Wheatstone. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of *tone, touch*, and *quality* which characterize the best Concertinas manufactured by Wheatstone. From Rs. 100 each, Cash.
A large selection of Concertina and Concertina and Piano Music.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

MUSIC STOOLS.—Herbert & Co. have just landed a large assortment of very beautiful Music Stools, all made to express order by one of the first manufacturers in London; they are of different styles and designs in Rosewood, Mahogany, and walnut-tree. Prices cash from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ICE MAKING MACHINES, OR PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.—Now opened out for sale, the second batch of these invaluable articles for making ice, which is done by lighting a handful of charcoal in a small stove under a galvanized iron cylindrical heater, containing an ammoniacal solution which never requires renewing, but will serve for years, or in fact for any length of time, the contents cannot escape, being strongly soldered up in the apparatus.
No chemicals or ingredients of any kind are used in the operation of freezing, but simply the action of fire upon the iron cylinder, creates a freezing power sufficient to turn water into blocks of solid ice weighing from three to five pounds each upon an average.
The *Instructions for use* are so simple, that a native servant of ordinary intelligence can be taught in one lesson to manage the apparatus with ease. The only expense is the fuel for the stove, (wood charcoal is preferable to anything) and which may cost about half an anna for each operation.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, FOR NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, NEW FINE TONED HARMONIUMS.—Varying from the small sized *Minima* Harmonium to the grand *Church* Harmonium of the power and capabilities of a large Organ.
Being in direct communication with all the leading manufactories of England and of the Continent. HERBERT & Co. can offer a numerous choice of superior Harmoniums at a most reasonable Price. All the instruments have been made *specially for India and to express order*: the usual defects of the Harmonium are inequality of tone and imperfect accord of the vibrators, and HERBERT & Co. have had every precaution taken to secure only such instruments as can be fairly pronounced *unimpeachable in every respect.*
Every information will be given, and the powers and capabilities of any Harmonium will be shown, on application at the Ware-rooms, Rampart Row.
HERBERT & Co. enumerate amongst their unequalled assortment
The Minima Harmonium.
The Dulciana Harmonium.
The Cottage Harmonium.
The Piccolo Model Harmonium.
The Alexandre Harmonium.
The Organ-built Harmonium.
The Patent percussion Harmonium.
The New Perfected Harmonium.
The Drawing Room model Harmonium, together with the sweet-toned
ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.
MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.
And a suberb instrument with *two rows of keys and with twenty-two stops, in solid Oak called*
THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM.
On which all Organ music can be performed with facility.
Price List and full particulars furnished on application.
Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom needed by the makers at home. H. & Co., have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandras factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISIT.—Amongst numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment HERBERT & Co. here enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.
Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain.

Professor Airy.	Earl of Lucan.
Sir Archibald Alison.	A. H. Layard.
Duke of Athol.	Mark Lemon.
Duc d'Aumale.	Abraham Lincoln.
Auber.	Dr. Livingstone.
Marie Amelie.	Longfellow, H. W.
Cardina Antonelli.	Sir C. Lyell.
The Japanese Ambassadors at present in England.	John Leech.
	Dr. W. Lawrence.
Dr. Babington.	Mons. Lessepe.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.	Miss Lousia Leclercq.
T. Benedict,	Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
Sterndale Bennett.	The late Lord Macaulay.
Mons Berryer.	Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Sergeant Bodkin.	Duke of Manchester.
Rosa Bonheur.	Duchess of Manchester.
Sir David Brewster.	Signor Mario.
Shirley Brooks.	Baron Martin.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.	Rev. Henry Melville
The late I. K. Brunell.	Meyerbeer.
Captain Burton.	T. E. Millais, R. A.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.	Count de Morny.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.	Countess de Morny.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.	Miss Fanny Marston.
Baron Bunsen.	Mazzini.
Sir James Brook.	Baron Marochetti.
Blondin.	Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Serjeant Ballantine.	Rev. Dr. Manning.
John Bright.	Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Lord Brougham.	
Sir John Burgoyne.	
Louis Blanc.	Celine Montelan.
Buckstone.	Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Billington.	Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Mademoiselle Bressant.	Frank Mathews.
Agnes Boucicault.	The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
Duke of Buccleuch.	The late Adm Sir C. Napier.
Sir James Bowring.	Ex-King of Naples.
Lord Cowley.	Ex-Queen of Naples.
Duke of Cambridge.	Miss Florence Nightingale.
Duchess of Cambridge.	Marquis of Normanby.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.	Lawrence Oliphant.
Richard Cobden.	General Sir James Outram.
Lord Cranworth.	Professor Owen.
Eliza Cook.	Bishop of Oxford.
Michael Costa.	The O'Donoghue.
George Cruickshank, Esq.	Captain Sherard Osborne.
Professor De Morgan.	Miss Oliver.
Late Lord Canning.	Lord Palmerston.
The late Lady Canning.	Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.	
Sir James Clerk.	
Earl of Carlisle.	
Miss Cottrell.	Rev. Punshon.
Madame Celeste.	Sir F. Pollock.
T. P. Cooke.	Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
Wilkie Collins.	
Madame Carvalho.	The present Sir Robert Peel.
Miss Kate Carson.	Colonel Peard.
Duke of Devonshire	Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Duleep Singh the Maharajah	
Earl Ducie.	
Professor Donaldson.	
Du Chaillu.	Count Persigny.
Lord Dufferin.	Miss Louisa Pyne.
Alexandre Dumas.	Madamoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song" from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
Charles Dickens.	
Mrs. C. Dickens.	
Lord Dundreary.	
Sir Herbert Edwards.	
Sir Charles Eastlake.	
Lord Elgin.	The late Madame Rachel.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.	Professor Ramsay.
	Sims Reeves.
	Madame Ristori.
	Mr. F. Robson.
Fairbairn, W.	Signor Rossini.
Professor Faraday.	Duchess of Roxburgh.
Fechter.	The Duke of Rutland.
Count of Flanders.	The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
W. P. Frith, R.A.	
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.	Rarey.
	Earl Russell.
	Duke of Richmond.
	Roupell.
Lord Gough.	Lord Redcliffe.
Signor Giuglini.	Miss Ada Swanborough.
W. E. Gladstone.	Madame Sherrington.
Miss Arabella Goddard.	George A. Sala.
Colonel Greathed.	Sir Walter Scott.
General Sir Patrick Grant.	Shakspeare.
Dr. T. E. Gray.	Mr. Stirling.
Rev. C. Gresley.	Earl of Shrewsbury.
Madame Grisi.	Tom Sayers.
George Grote.	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Guizot.	Countess of Shaftesbury.
Signor Gordoni.	General Sir C. Straubenze.
Sir Hope Grant.	Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Earl Granville.	Lindsay Sloper.
Lord Ellenborough.	Stanley, Vocalist.
Lord Gomm.	S. G. O.
Gibson, R. A.	The late Albert Smith.
Lord Grosvenor.	The late Robert Stephenson.
Duke of Hamilton	Duchess of Sutherland.
Duchess of Hamilton.	Miss Carlotte Leclercq.
Charles Halle.	Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Haliburton, T.	Sir Emerson Tennant.
Sir John Herschell.	Professor Tennant.
Dr. Hofman.	Miss Lydia Thompson.
Rev. Dr. Hook.	Alfred Tennyson.
Thomas Hughes.	Thackery, W. M.
Professor Huxley.	Mademoiselle Titiens.
D. D. Home.	Anthony Trollope.
Miss Heath.	F. M. Tupper.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.	Tom Taylor.
Haron Humboldt.	M. Thiers.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.	Tamberlik.
Miss Herbert.	Professor Tyndall.
General Sir John Inglis.	Signor Verdi.
Captain Hope Johnstone.	[illegible]
Rev. Dr. Jelf.	[illegible]
The late Douglas Jerrold.	Lord Westbury.
Mrs. Charles Kean.	Duchess of Wellington
Charles Kean, F.S.A.	[illegible] Willis.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.	[illegible]
Kinglake.	[illegible] Walpole.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.	Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Charles Knight.	Professor Wheatstone.
Louis Kossuth.	General Windham.
Rev. [illegible]	Cardinal Wiseman.
Princess [illegible]	Wagner.
[illegible]	Marie Wilton in four different characters.
[illegible] Antoinette.	General Williams, of Kars.
Lord Lansdowne.	Dr. Trench.
Lord Lyndhurst.	Sir Charles Wood.
H. W. Longfellow.	The late Rev. Dr. Wolff.
Sir John Lawrence.	Mrs. Yelverton.
Lady Lawrence.	

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED COMPOSITORS FOR THIS OFFICE. Liberal wages will be paid to competent hands.

STOLEN.—From a Registered Letter, between Bombay and Mahabuleshwar, Bank Note for Rs. 100.
No. C/8 23927
Payment has been stopped at the Bank.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Confidence*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees.
The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after having left the Ship's Deck.
R. McKEILY, Commander Ship *Confidence*.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Warehouse, Office and Reeling Room on land adjoining the Mill formerly known as the Throstle Mill at Tardeo. Plans of Building may be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.
Tenders will be received until the 18th instant.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th January 1864.

NOTICE. — BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Such Shareholders as have forfeited their Shares in the terms of this Company's notices in the public papers may redeem the same by payment of interest at 9 per cent. from 28th December to 9th January 1864, and 15 per cent. from the latter date to date of payment; provided the said Call is paid before or on the 20th instant; after which date, the Shares on which such Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, will be absolutely forfeited, and will be disposed of in such manner as the Directors may think fit.
By order of Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th January 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "Salsette," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "Emeu," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Sind, per Steamer "Euphrates, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 4TH JANUARY 1864 TO THE 10TH JAN. 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Jan. 4	92.985	29.863	68.5	77.6	64.5	65.4	+ 12	None
" 5	30.024	29.902	66.4	78.5	60.3	65.3	× 24	"
" 6	30.032	29.919	66.0	80.2	58.6	63.0	+ 12	"
" 7	30.069	29.934	67.2	80.0	57.8	62.5	+ 20	"
" 8	30.649	29.942	68.5	81.4	58.5	63.0	× 40	"
" 9	30.072	29.951	67.0	81.2	57.2	62.0	+ 40	"
" 10			Sun.	day.				

Jan. 4.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirri cumli.
" 5—A few cirri at about noon.
" 6.—Cloudless.
" 7.— Do.
" 8.— Do.
" 9.— Do.

CALENDAR—January, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Qr. Saturday........... 16d. 3h. 57m. A.M.
Full Moon Sunday .... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	12	Twilight ends at 6.58	6 37	5 40	0 56	1 19	9th January 1864. 8h. 2m. 21s.5.
Wed.	13	Hilary.	6 37	5 40	1 41	2 4	
Thur.	14	Mars rises at 4.15.	6 38	5 41	2 26	2 50	
Fri.	15	Venus sets at 3h.12m	6 38	5 41	3 13	3 37	
Sat.	16	Jupiter rises at 3.9.	6 38	5 42	4 4	4 36	
Sun.	17	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 43	5 11	5 48	
Mon.	18	Prisca.	6 38	5 43	6 27	7 6	

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended departure of His Excellency the Governor, the Public Breakfasts at Parell will be discontinued from this date till further orders.
THOS. LEITH, Captain,
Officiating Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 11th January 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Dec. 22	Kurrachee	Dec. 30
Agra	Jan. 5	Lahore	Jan. 2
Allahabad	Dec. 24	London	Dec. 3
Australia	Mar. 25	Mauritius	Aug. 6
Alexandria	Dec. 9	Madras	Jan. 6
Bangalore	Jan. 5	Malta	Dec. 10
Calcutta	Jan. 2	Meerut	Jan. 5
Cape	Dec. 5	Oudh	Jan. 2
Ceylon	Dec. 16	Punjaub	Dec. 23
Cochin	Dec. 19	Penang	Nov. 18
Delhi	Dec. 31	Rangoon	Dec. 6
France	Dec. 7	Suez	Dec. 15
Hongkong	Nov. 15	Singapore	Dec. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864.

The *Times of India*, after having been for many months under the influence of a sleeping draught mixed by the skilful hands of the Governor himself, and administered by such great personages as distribute betel nut and rose water at the state durbars, has suddenly been startled into a waking consciousness of the existence in Bombay of others besides Secretaries to Government and Hon'ble Members of Council. There is, it seems, a Chamber of Commerce here, composed (how complimentary we have become, all at once!) *almost wholly* "of young men endowed with abundance of energy and mercantile ability." Several of the members of this Chamber, however (the small remnant probably which is destitute of "energy and mercantile ability") have "felt so "much annoyance at the notice taken by the press "of their minutes upon the Time-Bargain bill and "the Cotton Frauds Act, that they are not likely "to minute again." It is a pity the public should be the losers by the folly of the newspapers; and we wish it were in our power to suggest any way by which these squeamish members of the Chamber of Commerce could put in writing their valuable opinions upon important questions, without danger of seeing their minutes answered or laughed at. Would it be of any use if we were to stop the publication of the *Gazette* for a week till the minutes had been safely delivered, or if we were to take a solemn obligation not to say a word about any minute the writer of which shall have previously notified us that he dislikes "vulgar and personal criticism"? This is a matter in which we are perfectly willing—we may say anxious—to show our accommodating disposition; and if, by making a graceful concession, we can heal old wounds, and conciliate once more the good-will of those whom we have "offended," what bliss beyond compare will be ours! The majority of members of the Chamber have, we think, shown themselves possessed of a very wise discretion, in refraining from minute writing on the subject of a gold currency for India; and, if they have exercised this discretion through fear of the press, they ought to be very grateful to the newspapers for having saved them from making fools of themselves. With regard to the Time-Bargain bill, in which a question of mercantile practice was involved, it was not unreasonable for each merchant to suppose he was quite as well qualified to pronounce an opinion as his neighbours. But the currency puzzle requires for its solution something more than mere mercantile experience, and any man wanting in a power of sustained thought and unaccustomed to habits of severe study is certain, if he meddles with it, to blunder helplessly in its intricate mazes. It were easy to count on one's fingers the names of the men in the Chamber whose opinion on such a subject is worth listening to. Of these, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Walter Cassels, and Mr. Davison have already written minutes which our readers have seen, and which have put before the public the principal points at issue. Had the meeting advertised for yesterday taken place, the chairman and one or two others would probably have spoken at length on the question, and with these speeches the discussion would, for all practical purposes, have ended. But it is not on that account the less desirable that there should be a public meeting of all the members of the Chamber. There are probably five or six men in any such assembly who take the trouble to study any great question that comes before them thoroughly, and they of course generally lead the rest where they will. Even in the House of Commons the proportion of men who work up any particular subject and are able to speak upon it with effect is always very small. But the large assembly which is led by these men has in its turn great control over them. It fixes the standard to which they must appeal, and prevents them from being led astray by petty passions, and from forming themselves into cliques for concentrating all power in their own hands. If, therefore, the Chamber of Commerce wish to have its voice heard and respected, and its influence in directing the Government of this Presidency openly acknowledged, it will not make the mistake of abdicating its functions in favour of sub-committees, but will take every opportunity of acting as a public body which worthily represents the merchants of Bombay.

Numerous complaints having been made to us of the late delivery of the paper since the 1st of January, we think it due to ourselves to state that the sole cause of this and other defects is that the establishment, when we took charge of it at the beginning of the year, was probably the worst organized that ever attempted to print a daily paper in any part of the world. We are doing our best to bring the staff up to the level of our requirements, and hope soon to remove all ground for complaint.

The family party of Civil servants who form the present Government of Bombay seem to be unable to look beyond the bounds of their own service for a man capable of filling the office of Chief Inspector of cotton in Bombay under the Cotton Frauds Act. Mr. Ravenscroft, like an honest and sensible man as he is, feeling his own unfitness for the appointment, which was forced upon him, has persisted in resigning it; and the Inspectorship has since, we believe, been offered to another Civil servant, who also is, we believe, too wise to accept a part in which his utmost efforts to do right could not give satisfaction to Government, to the cotton dealers, or to the merchants. There can be no doubt that, if the Government really wish to enforce the Act, it ought to nominate as Inspector some man who can distinguish good cotton from bad, and that such a man is not likely to be found in the Civil service. But the inveterate traditions of Indian Governments cannot be overcome; and in spite of its liberal professions, Sir Bartle Frere's Government is not better, perhaps worse, than others.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

Reuter's Telegrams.
(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 25th Dec. 12-18 P.M.

Latest dates from New York, 16th December. Longstreet had abandoned Knoxville.

The Emperor Napoleon has made a pacific speech.

Federal execution in Holstein unopposed.

Crawley acquitted.

Merchants' Fair Dhollera guaranteed, on the spot, 22¼; quiet.

7 lb. 40 in. Shirtings 17s. 6d.; quiet.

Bank Rate of Discount; 7 per cent.

LONDON, 21st December.
NEW YORK, 12th December.

Lincoln's message declares the rebellion to be pressed within the narrowest limits.

He will maintain emancipation.

A political proclamation accompanies the message, and suggest terms for reconstruction of the Union to be: full amnesty; restoration of property to persons in rebellious states (excepting heads of Government and principal officers) on their swearing to support the Union, the constitution, all acts of Congress, and the proclamation of Lincoln. Wherever the citizens of any seceded state who voted in 1860 establish local Government, and take the prescribed oaths, such state shall be re-admitted into the Union.

Davis's message speaks despondingly of the Confederate losses: complains bitterly of England's policy, and of the condition of the currency, which requires prompt remedy. Recommends abolition of substitutes: modification of exemptions; and states finally that the only chances of peace are those of vigorous resistance.

NEW YORK, 5th Dec., 1 P.M.
(By Telegraph to Portland.)

The check which the Federals Cavalry received at Clinch river is said to have secured Longstreet's retreat.

The Federal losses at Chattanooga are now estimated at 4500 men. The Federals captured 6000 prisoners and 46 guns.

Money light. Gold 51¾.

Stocks advancing. New York Centrals 134¼. Illinois 118⅛. Price 106⅝.

The Petroleum market is much excited by reports that the Government will tax oil. Crude 32 to 34. Refined 50 to 53.

THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.
BERLIN, 18th December.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Herr Von Bismark, said the King has always been well informed by his Ministers. All statements to the contrary are fictitious. The house could not dictate a programme for all eventualities. He could not speak in a more detailed manner on Prussian policy. If the latest private intelligence from Copenhagen is confirmed Prussia will propose to the Federal Diet more extensive war preparations, and demand a larger credit. By refusing the means for fulfilling Federal duties and defending the sea coasts, the house would assume a very heavy responsibility. The address was adopted by 207 against 107 votes.

ALTONA, 10th December.

The *Northern Courier* announces that the superior officials in Holstein have received orders to remain at their posts and place themselves under the orders of the Federal Diet commissioners. The 12 pounder battery which has been stationed here for some days has been withdrawn.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

PESHAWUR, 30th December.

The dullness of this large cantonment occasioned by the absence of most of the garrisons on service in the Umbeyla pass now bids fair to pass away. Each day brings back one or more regiments which are cheered and feted on their arrival, and the anxiety for the safety of these distant parts which prevailed in many minds is completely dispelled by the entire cessation of hostilities. No sooner did the Eusofzai Field Force make a determined advance, than the enemy was driven to the fastnesses of many a mountain girt valley, and the Bonairs sent their two chief men and forty followers with our Guide corps to Mulkah. About eight Englishmen (among whom were Colonels Roberts and Adye of the chief staff) accompanied the expedition. The road was steep up the Mahabun; but far less difficult than the Umbeyla pass; about six hours ascent brought the party to Mulkah,—the seat of the Hindoostanee fanatics. It was a well built village just beneath the snow, the ground about it well cultivated. It had its mosque, and powder mill, but was evacuated entirely; probably by pre-agreement with the Bonairs: the tribes round about it assembled at the sight of the party of intruders, and shewed great eagerness to destroy them; so much so, that the position of the Guides at one time was most critical, and the Bonair chiefs had much ado to prevent the congregated tribes and Hindoostanees firing into our force; but Sydoolah Khan, a man of great influence in Bonair, declared they should kill him first, which would bring the Bonairs down upon them; so Mulkah was fired in several places, and being built with much timber was shortly in flames. The Guides stayed one night, and left rather suddenly on the following day, for the attitude of the spectators had become most alarming; the place, however, was reduced to ashes, and our party returned; upon which, the Chumla valley and Umbeyla pass were immediately emptied of our troop, and the depot at Nowakilla in the plains of Eusofzaie is being rapidly broken up. Some few corps, together with the Guides, remain out for the present to burn some refractory villages—Gundup, Besuck, and some in the Loondkhwar valley. It seems scarcely probable Government will attempt to enter Swat and Bijour in the spring, as some say, in order to punish the inhabitants for having warred against us: Government dreads the expense, and the endless hostilities which would be stirred up by the Akhoom, whose influence, notwithstanding his late want of success, is, nevertheless very powerful. There have been no further disturbances at the Doaba outposts since Lieut. Bishop was killed; a very large force is out at Shubkudhr, with detachments at Michnee and Abazai. The Chief was coming up to the Umbeyla pass, but the war being ended is now expected in Peshawur hourly; he is travelling with his flying camp, and will probably stay but a few days to inspect the regiments. It is supposed he is very anxious for a spring campaign in Swat and Bijour.

AHMEDABAD, 7th January.

Just home after "a burst" with a jackal and three hares which ended their earthly career at the hands or mouths of the General's hounds. It was not quite a Melton; but a tolerable attempt at one. There were eight riders altogether, and all well mounted. The jackal gave a capital run, and after it had apparently died a dozen deaths; and after its throat had been cut, and after its brush had been docked, and after a world of worrying, it quietly got up and trotted away, upon which the hounds re-killed it, and the *coup de grace* was administered by a heavy-handed riding whip. Such tenacity of life is peculiar to these wretched creatures, and had the one I speak of been a little more cunning and waited until the hounds were taken away, he might have returned to his disconsolate family, and settled down in their bosom after a satisfactory explanation of how his tail went, and the severe gash in his main artery came. The hares "died easy" like Byron's boy in Don Juan, and one run with a couple of hounds, only eleven months old, would almost have elicited admiration from Cowper himself, even if one of the poet's own pets had been the victim.

The new order relative to the reduction of officers in the Native Infantry has of course caused as much disgust and discussion here, as in any other station. The 13th, the regiment which owns the distinction of having served in Egypt, and consequently bears the Sphynx on its colours is, I suppose, second to none in the old Company's list. It is in admirable condition and proved itself so last night at a general inspection.

We get the *Bombay Gazette* occasionally which you despatch regularly. Who is the forsaken wretch who annexes the missing dailies? The native in charge here is not the guilty one I think, as, from what I hear, literature would not be an object he would appropriate, as he is not afflicted with a high order of intellect. When asked the other day if the home letters were in? he blandly asked "what home letters!!"—The former querist tried back and said "Is the Mail in?" "What Mail" enquired the native! With things in such a state as this, it is a wonder we ever get a letter at all.

With such a risk attending their transmission I will make this letter a short one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BHORE GHAUT.
To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The Bhore Ghaut works were opened some months since with a good deal of pomp and circumstance, and it was confidently stated that after the monsoon the public would be spared the infliction of the palkee and tattoo nuisance, which is now so great an abomination. The monsoon has closed upwards of four months, and as the railway authorities as yet make no sign of opening the works for public traffic, I write to the *Bombay Gazette*, thinking that one of its numerous readers may be able to enlighten me as to when the desiderated event will be a *fait accompli*.

ENGINEER.

BOMBAY.

The Robert Money Institution.—A lecture will be delivered by the Revd. R. Galbraith, M.A., on Wednesday the 13th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. Subject: The spiritual wants of man, and the means of supplying them. The attendance of all interested in the cause of native progress is requested.

Evenings at Home.—Mr. Black having succeeded in securing a sufficient number of subscribers to his series of entertainments, will give the first, entitled "Heart Utterances" at the Grant Road Theatre this evening. Tickets may be obtained at this office, and early application for them should be made.

The following is the programme of Music to be played this evening on the Esplanade by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles N. I.:—

March.........................
Overture.—" La Fille Du Regiment" ...*Donizetti.*
Selection.—" I montecchi e Capulette" .*Bellini.*
Waltz.—" Retowr a Pawlovsk" ....*Gungil.*
Duet.—" Indra" ....*Flotow.*
Galop.—" Schlutten" ....*Kuhner.*
God save the Queen.

The following gentlemen appeared before the Civil and Military examination committee, which was held yesterday in the Town Hall.

Staff.
Brevet Major Baugh; Captain Jardine; Lieutenants Segrave; L. Russell; Forbes; Davies; Goldworthy; and Dr. Hewlett.

Hindoostanee.
As Interpreters.
Lieutenants French; Madden; Miles; and Ensign Good.

Persian.
Interpreter.
Major Gorden.

Marathee.
As Interpreters.
Lieutenant Fawcett; Mr. Willaume; Mr. G. Aitkin and Mr. B. Aitkin.

Gujerathee.
Mr. Coleman; Lieutenant Cathcart; and Hancock.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 9th January 1864.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital ...	" 18,60,000
Public Deposits	" 3,94,425
Other Deposits	" 1,82,79,574
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	" 3,81,376
Rest	" 5,70,186
	Rs. 2,67,19,561

ASSETS.

Loans on Deposit of Government Securities...	Rs. 37,65,377
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	" 18,59,987
Bills Discounted...	" 50,18,430
Dead Stock...	" 5,18,088
Balances with Branches and Agents	" 40,02,173
Cash and Currency Notes...	" 1,16,15,506
	Rs. 2,67,19,561

On Sunday last, the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett invited His Highness the Guicowar of Baroda to an evening party at Sunkersett's house, Gowallia. The mansion and gardens were most tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens and colored lanterns, the illuminations presenting a very brilliant appearance. The interior of the mansion was not less attractive. A detachment of the Guicowar's regiment formed a guard of honour at the entrance of the gardens. At a little before 8 P.M., His Highness arrived with his prime minister, and the generalissimo of his forces, and a large retinue of officers, and was most cordially received by the Hon'ble host and his son. After going through the rooms, His Highness was conducted into the hall, where he took his seat on a rich *guddee* made of gold brocade cloth, the generalissimo sitting on his right, and the prime minister on his left, and the other officers on the right of the generalissimo according to their respective ranks, while to the left of the prime minister sat the Hon'ble Juggunnath Sunkersett, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Framjee Nesserwanjee, Esq., Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., &c. all seating themselves on the carpet according to the fashion of native durbars; the hall being crowded with most of the leading members of the Native community, several of whom preferred standing than taking off their shoes to squat down on the carpet. A nautch was here performed by three native dancing girls for the amusement of His Highness and the assembly, and about half an hour afterwards His Highness was conducted to the terrace to view a display of fireworks in the gardens. On His Highness resuming his seat on the *guddee*, the ceremony of presentation began, and trays containing shawls, turbans, brocades, &c. were brought in. The Hon'ble Juggunath Sunkersett then handed the presents to His Highness, consisting of a necklace of pearls, a *sirpage* or appendage for the turban set with diamonds, a pair of shawls, turbans, brocades, &c., while the prime minister and the generalissimio were respectively presented with a pair of shawls, turbans, brocades, &c. Flowers, nosegays, otto, and *punnsoparee* were then distributed, and shortly afterwards His Highness left the place under a salute and the party broke up at about half-past nine o'clock. The Union Band which was stationed in the centre of the gardens played very lively tunes during the evening.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.
Business for disposal on Tuesday the 12th Jan. 1864.
(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)
Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

136 Dulsookroy Ramlall *vs.* Gulluram Nanuckram (part heard.)
132 Dewjee Dharsey and others *vs.* Mooljee Sida and another.

Plea Side of late Supreme Court.

Rowchund Manekchund *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

265 Ludah Tobun *vs.* Mohunjee Kissowjee.
354 Damodhur Vussonjee *vs.* Davidass Jeevan.
419 Goculdass Mohunjee and another *vs.* Cullianjee Mudonjee.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)
Suits for Settlement of Issues.

429 Manick Moroba *vs.* Bagoba Jannajee.
586 Fakir Balcrustna *vs.* The B. B. & C. I. Railway.
593 Huckma Chutra *vs.* Narrayen Crustna Laud.
605 Shaik Husson Mahomedbhoy *vs.* James Freeman and others.
606 Thucker Jetha Vuria *vs.* Shah Vullubjee Tulseydass.
619 Shaik Ismail Vurtay *vs.* Premabai widow and another.
653 Vussonjee Hurrydass *vs.* Ruttonsey Goculdass.
670 Merwanjee Cowasjee Mestrie *vs.* Shapoorjee Hosungjee.
680 Thucker Pusoo Jairaz *vs.* Mooljee Meghjee and others.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

396 Soodkia Ragoo *vs.* Babun Hoosein. (Part heard.)
399 Futteh Bebee widow *vs.* Furdoonjee Framjee.
495 Furdoonjee Framjee *vs.* Futteh Bebee widow.
413 Jumnadass Krishnadass *vs.* Jumna widow.
258 Bhoota Megajee *vs.* Pestonjee Jeevanjee.

H. Gamble, Deputy Registrar,
Prothonotary's Office, 11th January 1864.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction Side.
(Before the Hon'ble Sir J. Arnould, Kt.
Saturday, 9th January 1864.
Girdhur Gopal vs. The Secretary of State in Council of India

Mr. White and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Tyrjee for plaintiff.

The Advocate General and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by the Government Solicitor, for defendant.

The plaint declared that the plaintiff claimed payment of Rs. 2,500 being the damages claimed by him from defendant in respect of the following cause of action viz, that on the 14th of May 1863, whilst a certain vessel or Buttela called the *Rooparell*, of which plaintiff was the owner, was lying at anchor on the sea near the Colaba Lighthouse in the harbour of Bombay, a steamer called the *Coromandel* ran foul of the Buttela and sank her; that at the time of the loss, the *Coromandel* was a vessel belonging to the Government of India, and the defendant was in possession of the same by means of his servants, and that the loss was occasioned by the negligence of the defendant's servants in navigating the steamer; that the *Rooparell* together with her tackle, apparel, &c. became wholly lost to the plaintiff. The parties went to trial on the following issues: 1st, whether the plaintiff at the time of the loss was the owner of the Buttella, 2ndly, whether the loss of the Buttella was occasioned by the negligence of the defendant's servants in navigating the steamer, and 3rdly, whether the plaintiff's Buttella contributed to the accident by the negligence of those on board of her. On behalf of the plaintiff, it was alleged that the *Roparell* was a registered vessel of 45 Candies, and was lying at anchor on the evening of the 14th of May near the Lighthouse and had a light on board, that at about eight o'clock the *Coromandel*, commanded by Lieut. G. O. B. Carew, bore down on the *Rooparell* and sank her, making a clear sweep, though the crew of the latter did all in their power to avert the danger, but no notice was taken of their cries. On the 16th May, plaintiff's attorney wrote a letter to Captain Barker, Master Attendant, requesting him to institute the nesessary enquiries into the matter and preferring a claim for the loss of the Buttella. In reply Captain Barker, sent a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry held on board the *Coromandel* by order of the superintendent of Marine, in which the Committee came to the conclusion "that the accident occurred in consequence of the native boat not having shewn a light to warn the steamer on her approach." It was urged that this was an investigation, that the plaintiff was the registered owner of the vesesl, that the loss was his, and that plaintiff did not contribute to it. Two or three witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, after which the Advocate General opened the defendant's case, commenting upon the alleged contradictions and discrepancies in the evidence, and contending that there was no evidence of neligence on defendant's part, that the collision took place in consequence of the negligence of the plaintiff not shewing a light on board, and that every caution was exercised on board the *Cromanandel* to prevent such an accident. The learned counsel alleged that the ownership of the plaintiff was not proved, but he was overruled on this point by the learned Judge. He also urged that the *Rooparell* was in motion when the accident occurred, and not at anchor as was alleged by plaintiff's witnesses. After the examination of only one witness, Lieutenant Carew, His Lordship stopped the case, and gave judgment, observing that the plaintiff's evidence was weak and unsatisfactory. His Lordship was not satisfied that the boat was anchored, and was of opinion that the accident was occasioned by the negligence of the plaintiff's servant. His Lordship found the second and third issues for defendants, and gave verdict in his favour with costs.

CONTINUATION OF PAPERS RELATING TO THE DESIGNS FOR THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

From Captain H. St. C. Wilkins, R.E.,
To J. Trubshawe, Esq.,
Architectural Secretary, Rampart Removal Committee.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8, dated the 7th instant, enclosing a cheque for Rupees 650 by way of premium awarded to my design (marked "Honor alit artes") for the new European General Hospital, Bombay.

2. In the original advertisement published in the *Government Gazette* in February last, under the signature of the Secretary to Government Public Works Department, the terms of competition were clearly stated, and the inducement offered to architects to undertake the very laborious work required consisted in two prizes of Rupees 2,500 and Rupees 1,000 for the first and second best designs.

3. It appears that the greater number of the competitors omitted to send detailed estimates with their designs, which were accordingly rejected by the committee. Only three designs which were accompanied by detailed estimates then remained to be considered, and the Committee reported to Government that after a calculation, the difficulty and uncertainty of which they dwelt upon in strong terms,* they had come to the conclusion, that these three buildings were under-estimated, and could not be built in Bombay for the sum named by Government, namely, Rupees 5,05,000.

4. If the committee presided over by the Government Superintending Engineer at the Presidency experienced so much difficulty in arriving at a probable cost of the designs in question, the competing architects, especially those not resident in Bombay, must evidently have felt much greater difficulty.

5. The Profession have no cubical data of rates in Bombay such as the architectural Profession possess in England, to guide them in roughly estimating the probable cost of the mass of their buildings, and it is thus positively impossible for an architect in this country to form a correct estimate of the cost of his design, until the whole be drawn and the quantities taken out.

6. I submit that the rates furnished to competitors must be considered as part of the terms of competition. If these rates are correct, my design can be executed, as I fully believe, for the sum specified, with the exception of those parts of the plan to which the rates are obviously inapplicable. If, on the other hand, the rates are incorrect, and too low, the competitors for whose guidance they were officially published should certainly not suffer on that account.

7. But it does not seem to have occurred to the committee, that as the plan of the Hospital was furnished to the competitors by Government so that the cubical content of the building was in fact a fixed quantity (the wards of 24 feet width necessitating in this climate a corresponding proportional height), consequently, it might have been out of the power of any competitor to comply with the condition which limited the cost of the buildings to Rupees 5,05,000. Here again I submit that the competitors ought not to suffer for failing to comply with conditions, which might have been, and perhaps were, in fact, impossible, and for which they were not in any way responsible.

8. With the size of the building and the amount of cost arbitrarily fixed, those competitors who doubted or had reason to doubt whether the problem proposed was financially possible, were placed in this dilemma; either the building must be reduced in size, or the amount to be finally disbursed by Government must be increased. All they could do, unless they retired from the contest, was to trust that the judges would accept the nearest possible approximation to the conditions as a virtual *bonâ fide* compliance with them. I claim the benefit of this principle for my own design.

9. I venture to affirm as beyond question that under no sort of construction that could possibly be adopted, could the residences for the Surgeon, House Surgeon, and Quarters for eight sick officers be built in Bombay for Rs. 1,25,000, part of the Rs. 5,05,000, and the same may be suspected with regard to the main building. I am inclined to believe, that the mere walls and roof required by the cubical space could not be obtained for the money.

10. Under these circumstances I respectfully am of opinion that the committee are chargeable with a breach of faith in withholding from me the first prize of Rupees 2,500 to which they have decided that my design is in other respects entitled, and in putting me on the same level with the authors of designs Nos. 5, 12, 14, and 17 who were unquestionably disqualified by palpable breaches of the conditions. I am unwilling to be in any way a consenting party to an award which seems to me to introduce a dangerous precedent for future similar competitions, and I therefore request permission to decline the payment tendered to me, the cheque for which is herewith returned,—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. St. C. Wilkins, Captain R. E.
Poona, 9th January 1864.

* See para. 9 of the Committee's letter of the 12th October 1863.

THE UNTENABLENESS OF PURE THEISM.

A Lecture By the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Delivered at the Robert Money Institution, December 23rd 1863.

Allow me to say, my native friends, with what great pleasure I have received the invitation which has brought me here this evening. I have not forgotten the happy impressions left on my mind from a former occasion, some two or three years ago, when I had the happiness of meeting a large company of young men in this hall, and although I was unable to be present a few evenings since when my Right Reverend friend, the Metropolitan of India, addressed you, I heard of the full attendance, and of the deep attention manifested, with the highest gratification. It might indeed be thought a strange thing that you should ask us, Christian Ministers, to come among you in this way, and to speak to you freely and openly as to what we believe to be true and right. But I can assure you, that we prize this token of your state of mind very sincerely; and I feel that, on our part, while we would anxiously avoid the utterance of any thing that would gratuitously pain any one of you, we shall only respond to your invitations aright by the most candid opening to you of our thoughts and desires concerning you.

Let, me, therefore, honestly say at once why I have chosen the thesis which has been announced for our lecture this evening. It is, because I am aware that the course of events has led very many of the young educated natives of this place to regard a purely Theistic position as one in which they may find satisfaction. Dislodged as they have been from their ancestral creeds, and ancient religious observances, and finding it to be impossible to reconcile the facts which science has brought to their knowledge with the very foundations of those old systems in which their fathers trod, they have abnegated those systems; they cannot trust them; they cannot live under them. Budhism will not do; Hindooism will not do; Mahomedanism will not do; Parseeism will not do. They have shaken off the trammels of these several faiths, or modes of worship, and find themselves stript of every thing but the recognition of one Supreme Being. The voice of nature testifies of Aim too loudly to be silenced; and they do not wish to silence it. They wish to rest in the conviction that there is one Supreme God, inferring from the works of nature a few main principles concerning him; but going no further, and acknowledging no Divine Revelation beyond what nature gives.

Now, in affirming this position to be untenable, I am far from denying the truth of much which it involves. As a Christian I go, to a great extent, hand in hand with Theism. I need not remind you how largely, and how effectively, Christian authors have dealt with natural Religion; how they have demonstrated from the wonders and beauties of the material world the existence of its Maker; how they have argued, that such a combination of contrivances as that world presents could never have given itself existence, could never have come together by chance, but must have had an author, a designer, a creator. Not only so, but they have showed what proofs the works of nature give of many of his attributes and perfections, what power is his, what wisdom, what goodness. Paley's Natural Theology, Sumner's Record of Creation, the Bridgewater Treatises, these are but a few out of many of those productions to which we may appeal as witnesses of the way in which Christianity is perfectly at one with Theism up to the point at which Theism stops. It recognizes, together with Theism, the being of God, the power of God, the wisdom of God, the goodness of God. Nay, more, it will extract from certain facts in nature the disfavour in which immorality stands with God. For nature herself revolts from at least some form of immorality in such a way as to revenge herself severely on the doer. His offences are attended even now by such an amount of suffering as the consequence of them, that bad men seem to be most plainly warned that they are sinning against the God of nature. We grant therefore, that Theism sees much and owns much which Christianity also sees and owns.

But when we say that pure Theism is untenable, what we mean is this, that, much as it teaches, it cannot teach enough to meet and satisfy the wants of man. After a while those who have resorted to it will, if they suffer their minds to speak out, be obliged to confess that they cannot stay where they are; they need far more than Theism can yield. Allow me to name a few points in which this will, I think, be seen.

In the first place, looking at what Theism unfolds to its disciples as to the attributes of God, in how great a perplexity it leaves them. It is true that they may trace in the material world abundant evidences of his power, and wisdom, and goodness; but then they meet with facts which stagger them. Take for instance the presence of physical pain. How is it to be accounted for? Why does that benevolence which we read on the face of nature permit those whom it has made to be liable to infirmities and diseases often of the most anguishing description? Surely there is wisdom enough to contrive for its avoidance; and power enough to give effect to that contrivance. Why then is the creation continually "groaning and travailing in pain together"? Why are men so little able, with all their skill, to ward off from themselves or from others the frightful calamities incident to their existence here? Now I do not see what answer Theism has to make to these questions. It offers no solution of the difficulty. We may go a step further. We have said that nature seems to warn us that God must hold immorality in his abhorrence, for that crime so often reaps its punishment in its own results. But then how often again it altogether escapes. Bad men by no means always suffer, and thus another difficulty is raised; and Theism affords no explanation. If vice always suffered, invariably bringing its own scourge with it, then there would be nothing to be explained. But vicious men by no means reap in this way, so far as we can see the certain point of their evil doing, and thus the mind of a reflecting man is troubled: he fain would arrive at some certainty respecting the character of the Supreme Being: but if he gets at apparently conclusive inferences in one direction, he meets with that which seems to be discrepancy, if not contradiction to those inferences, in another. His thoughts are unsettled in consequence, and Theism affords him no elucidation of questions which must, and will, haunt him to his real discomfort.

Again, man wants what Theism fails to give him as to his own relations with God. Go where you will, you find an universal sense of guilt pressing on the human conscience. Take mankind in the main, you see that they feel that there is something wrong in their state. If there is a God, a being above them to whom they are amenable for their conduct, then their own hearts tell them what cause they have to fear his judgment respecting them. They are afraid of God. We see on all sides of us, every where, men are seeking to appease God. They clothe him to their own view in appalling colours, in the consciousness they feel of having offended him. If here and there we meet with exceptional instances, still there is no denying it that men at large stand in dread of the power, whatever it be, that they think is over them. Hence that widespread usage of sacrifice. The idea is common to men in all ages that the Deity needs to be propitiated. Placatory oblations therefore must be made to Him, and often they have been the most elaborate, the most expensive, the most painful, and the most unnatural. That question in one of the Jewish Prophets is a world wide question: "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord and bow myself before the High God? Shall I come before Him with burnt offerings, with calves of a year old? Will the Lord be pleased with thousands of rams, or with ten thousands of rivers of ice? Shall I give my first-born for my transgression! The fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?" Oh! how every region and every shore echo back those words. How are they echoed from countless hearts,—it may be from hearts that are here at this moment. Do I speak to none with whom it is the ever present burden of their thoughts? They cannot but be sensible that they are in the hands of a Power that is supreme and absolute, and what they want is some good ground to believe that they and that Power are at peace. But they do not feel at peace. They could not go to their homes, and lie down to rest this night, rejoicing that, if they should never wake again in this world, all is well; conscience witnesses that God has much to say against them, and they tremble within themselves as they think how they shall stand at his tribunal. And Theism now does nothing for them. It unfolds to them no method of reconciliation with God. When a dying man, on the verge of the unseen state, overwhelmed with amazement, feels that he is going, that he must go where, as something tells him, his all depends on being reconciled to his judge, Theism is silent. "What must I do to be saved?" is the inquiry which secretly fills him with solicitude; but Theism makes no reply. It points him to no propitiation. His alms, and fastings, and ablutions, and penances, and pilgrimages, and all the various expedients that human apprehension has devised to meet the case, fail him in his hour of need. They must fail him, for they cannot reach the really troubled heart. Their incapacity stands self-confessed. For why is it that men are continually renewing them, multiplying them, adding to them, but because they have never answered man's great question, the question of all questions: How am I and God to be at peace? And if it be suggested that God is merciful, and that, therefore, the guilty may have hope; that nature shews how good He is, and that the trembling conscience therefore may dismiss its fears; a little consideration forbids the reasoning mind to take this solace; for nature also testifies to the moral rectitude of God, and how then shall a sinner stand in his sight? and thus the disquieted spirit is tossed to and fro. It cannot repose on any of the inferences which pure Theism bids him draw from the works of God. If some exhibit goodness, others augur justice; and between the two the anxious soul hangs in suspense, lives in doubt, and departs in fear. What rational man can be satisfied with such a state of things? On the very points respecting which he ought to be most clear, and pure, and calm, and hopeful, he is compased with a cloud of doubt, and solicitude, and misgiving. Is such a position tenable?

Once more, a man cannot rest in ignorance of his own futurity. The unthinking may do it, but none else. Whoever use their intellects at all must look beyond this life. They cannot put themselves on a level with the brutes, caring only for the moment that now is, and indifferent to what the next may bring. Now the intelligent man who knows very well that at any instant he may be called away from the things which are seen to a state that is unseen will demand information about it. He has ceased to credit books whose lack of evidences, external and internal, forbids his confidence in them; he has cast them away, and now where is he? He cannot accept the cold prospects of the Atheist, or consent to think that the living, sentient principles within him, the principle that enunciates and reasons, hopes and fears, joys and grieves, is to perish. His inmost soul remonstrates and rebels against it. But then, if that soul is to exist in another state, what kind of state will it be? The question will come, must come, and cannot be put aside. And what has Theism to say in reply? Nothing—absolutely nothing—nothing more at this day than it had in ancient days, when philosophers of highest reputation, unable to doubt the soul's hereafter, yet acknowledged this: as to what its hereafter was to be, they had no assurance. So is it still. Theism casts no light on the world that is to come. It can argue, from the capacities and longings with which the soul is endowed, that it surely is not to be annihilated when parted from the body; but even this is more of inference than certainty, of presumption than ascertained fact; for it does not necessarily flow from any data which Theism has to shew. But granting that there is no doubt of the soul's future being, still the next inquiry forthwith is, what kind of being it will prove? What are the destinies of different men? What is it that awaits the good? And what the bad? All is conjecture, no voice from Heaven relieves the obscurity in which every thing is wrapped. The disciple of pure Theism will have to confess, as Socrates did, when about to drink the poisoned cup, that he knows not whither he is going. We ask then, can this satisfy? Can any reasonable creature be content to live thus uninformed and unanswered as to what is before him in a state upon which he may be launched at any moment, never to return. I cannot believe it. I hold it to be a mere impossibility. The human mind cannot stay in such an uncertainty. I escape from that uncertainty is to be had, it will not remain where it is. Its reason will urge it forward, a man's self love will impel him, out of care for his own interests, to say, I cannot abide here, I must have more light.

We have seen then how three of the most weighty subjects on which mankind need instruction, first the attributes of the Diety, next, the relations of man with God, and then the human soul's futurity. Theism does not, and cannot yield what is indispensable to peace, and therefore we contend that the position is not one which a rational being can hold. For a while he may endure his doubt. But an inquiring, reflecting, reasoning, forecasting mind must press on to something better.

I now wish, however, to present to you another brief train of thought, by which, as it seems to me, the votaries of pure Theism must again be led to see the untenableness of their situation. They believe that there is a God. They believe that he is wise. They believe that he is good. But at the same time they deny that he has made any revelation of truth to man. Yet can they refuse to own that man is deplorably ignorant on certain matters of deep importance to him? We have been mentioning some this evening. Can they say that man would not be vastly advantaged by instruction on those matters? Nay, is not such instruction absolutely essential to man's happiness? Well, then, see to what we are brought. Either God is aware of man's wants, or he is not aware of them. If he is not aware of them, how can we reconcile this with Godhead? Is this our idea of Deity? Assuredly no sane person will like that ground. Then what is the other alternative? It is this, that God does know what man wants, but he keeps back the boon, and withholds that light which his creature needs more than any thing beside. What shall we say to this? Here among ourselves, what do we pronounce of a ruler who sees the people under him suffering for want of knowledge, knowlege which it is in his power to impart, but which he fails to give? Should we not one and all exclaim against him as altogether unfit for the place he fills, as unworthy to be entrusted with the interests of his fellow men? Or look or a parent whose child is suffered to grow up without instruction, instruction manifestly needful to future happiness and usefulness, and which the parent is able to provide. Will not the universal sentiment be one of abhorrence for such criminal indifference to the welfare of his offspring? What then shall be said of a system which pictures to us the Great Ruler of all, the common Father of all, looking down upon the subjects to his sway, the children of his family, witnessing the imperfection of their knowledge, their need of better acquaintance with himself, their ignorance of the way of peace with him, their uncertainty of the state to which they are hastening, and yet withholding the needful communication, refusing it, and concealing from his creatures the light of life. Is such to be our thought of God? Yet Theism leaves us with only this alternative. A God without revelation is either a God who does not see what man wants, or seeing it does nothing to relieve him. It seems to me that a choice must be made between these two horns of the dilemma, and yet neither the one nor the other can be accepted for one moment by any reasonable being. He cannot worship an ignorant deity. He cannot love a God who has no harm for the creatures he has made. In other words, the theory of pure Theism is one in which neither the intellect nor the heart can rest. The intellect revolts from a God who knows nothing; the heart from a God who feels nothing. And yet are we wrong in saying that such is the God to which pure Theism is reduced?

On these grounds then I am persuaded that the educated natives of India, who have rejected India's ancient creeds, and who are now without a creed, and without a revelation, and yet, as they would have it, not without a God, cannot hold their situation. They must advance or retire. Need I say which it is that I hope and trust to see them do?

To press on them the claims of the Christian Revelation would not be proper to the subject of this lecture; or else I should invite them to go with me at once into the examination of them. I would ask them to consider what the evidences of that Revelation are, what the answer which it gives to those demands which Theism can never meet. I would aim to show, by proofs drawn from without and from within, that the Christian Scriptures are a voice from Heaven to men, affording the very information which man needs, reconciling those attributes of Deity which Theism is unable to harmonise, unfolding that way of peace with God which Theism can never trace, disclosing that future of which Theism can give us no assurance, exhibiting therefore to the mind of every intelligent man a God neither ignorant nor unmindful of his creature's condition, but omniscient to discern the secrets of the human soul, and infinite in wisdom and in love to teach all that soul requires for its present and its everlasting good. But my thesis restrains me. If, however, to the minds of any here present what has now been said shall have the effect of deepening their dissatisfaction with a system which owns a God but recognises no revelation from him; and if therefore it shall urge them onward in the part of inquiry for more light; above all, if it shall lead any of my audience to Him whom I know, and believe in, and adore as "the lord my light and my salvation," that Blessed One "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge," how thankful shall I be; thankful to Him, and, let me add, thankful to you, my young friends, for having invited me here this evening, and for having given to our subject that attentive hearing to which the cause of truth is entitled, and which the God of truth, I trust, will bless.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*, Captain Gribble, with the mails of December 10th and 18th arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. She left Suez on the 28th at 2 A.M., and Aden, on the 3rd of January at 1 A.M.

Owing to the badness of the coals, the *Jeddo* was reduced to the extremity of burning her spars, and presented a rather crippled appearance on coming into harbour. This will account for the rather long passage she has made. The following is the

List of Passengers.

From Marseilles to Bombay.—Mrs. George Inverarity; Mr. H. D. Grant; Major Nightingale and Mrs. Nightingale; Mr. E.P. Down; Captain Hedlay; Mr. T. F. Young; Captain and Mrs. Jones; Captain Acton; Miss Ashe; Mr. and Mrs. Busschc; Mrs. Davidson and European Female servant; Mr. Cursetjee Dorabjee; Mr. Kerr; Revd. R. Rive; Revd. P. Sarlinger; Revd. J. Ofs; Mr. J. Bogie; Mr. W. C. Parr; Mr. Manson; Mr. H. W. Lawson; Mr. J. H. Reibe; Mr. J. R. Coates; Mr. Knowlys; Mr. J. J. Bordes; and Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

From Southampton to Bombay.—Captain and Mrs. Smith and infant; Mrs. Briggs; Mr. Hogarth; Miss Laing; Mr. Best; Miss Allinson; Mr. P. Myers; Mr. J. Magennis; Mr. Knobbs; Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. Bromley and Child; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilkins; Mr. J. W. Lea; Mrs. Lambor and Child; Mrs. Steele; Mr. E. Carpenter; Dr. H. P. Brew; Mr. J. W. Cooper; Mr. H. Dredge; Mr. R. Fry; Dr. Cullen; Native Servant of Maharaja Dhulleep Sing; Mr. Smith; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Henderson; Mr. Freeborough; and the following employes of the P. and O. Company; Mr. and Mrs. Jameison; W. Douglas; G. Westhorpe, and H. Thomas.

From Suez to Bombay.—Mr. Somerly and Austin Rochford, P. and O. C.'s employ.

From England to Aden and come on to Bombay.—Lieut. Col. Biggs, Mrs. Biggs and child.

From Aden to Bombay.—Doctor and Mrs. Davidson; Mrs. McGhee and Native Servant; Francis Menzies and Syed Abdool Cadur.

Heads of Intelligence.

The Danish troops have been summoned to evacuate those places in Holstein which the Federal forces propose to occupy. The Germanic Diet have instructed their commissioners to assume the provisional government of Holstein.

It is understood that the Emperor of the French intends to take the opinion of the assenting Powers as to whether a Congress might not be held without the co-operation of England. Austria is said to have declared that a Congress without England could have no result.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies an address to the King is under discussion, requesting His Majesty to recognise the Prince of Augustenburg. A similar resolution has been carried in the Saxon Chamber.

Prince Frederic of Augustenburg perseveres in his appeal to the Schleswig-Holsteiners, and an army of volunteers is forming to support him.

In Virginia, Meade has returned across the Rapidan. It is rumoured he is to be superseded by General Sedgwick. At Chattanooga, Bragg has been superseded by General Hardee, who is preparing to assume the offensive against Grant. The bombardment of Fort Sumter has been discontinued; but Charleston was being shelled. President Lincoln was seriously ill.

Paymaster Smales has been placed on half-pay from the time when he was struck off the strength of the 6th Dargoons.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Colonel L. P. D. Eld, Retired List Bengal Army—Thomas Barnard, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service.

Miscellaneous: Mr. Justice Wightman—Mr. William Shobert—Dr. Parkes—Admiral Sir H. W. Bruce, K. C. B.—Lord Poulett—John Henry Green, Esq., F. R. S.—Sir George Shiffner.

The Opposition candidate in the recent election for Paris has beaten the Government candidate by a large majority. A similar result occurred at Dijon.

The Pope has nominated an archbishop and four bishops in Italian provinces, contrary to the wish of the Italian government.

A crisis is said to have arisen in the Austrian Cabinet.

A warlike proclamation has been issued by the Venetian Committee.

A deputation has been sent from Corfu to the King of the Greeks with a protest against the destruction of the fortifications.

The Lord Chancellor has set aside Commissioner Goulburn's order for the release of Colonel Waugh from prison.

Mr. Justice Wightman is dead. Serjeant Shee has been appointed to the vacant judgeship.

Lord Wodehouse passed through Berlin, and had an audience of the King on his way to Copenhagen, where he has arrived.

Brigadier-General St. George has been appointed Director of Ordnance, vice Major-General Alexander Tulloh, resigned.

George Frederick Edmondstone, Esq., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces of Bengal, has been appointed Knight Commander, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Robert West Hervey, of the Bombay Staff Corps, a Companion of the Bath.

Mr. Arthur N. Birch, of the Colonial-office, has been appointed Colonial Secretary in British Columbia.

A large meeting has been held in Southwark, and resolutions in favour of recognising the Poles were clamorously adopted.

The Minotaur, the first of the largest class of iron-clads, has been successfully launched at Blackwall.

Marshal Forey has arrived in Paris.

A great prize fight has taken place between Heenan, the American, and King, in which the latter was the victor.

A decree nisi has been granted by the Divorce Court in the case of "King *v.* King and Dent."

George Victor Townley has been sentenced to death for the murder of Miss Goodwin, of Wigwell-hall, Derbyshire.

A sum of £18,000 has been conveyed to the Glasgow Faculty of Procurators for the erection of free libraries and public schools.

A murder was perpetrated in London on December 13, and the murderer sentenced to death on the 16th.

The people's park at Birmingham is likely to revert to its original proprietors.

Mr. Godfrey, the veteran band-master of the Coldstream Guards, is dead.

The French loan is to be raised by public subscription.

AMERICA.

We have advices from New York to the 5th Dec. The triumph of General Grant at Chattanooga was not as complete as he announced, nor is Bragg altogether annihilated. There has been no fighting in Georgia for the last few days. The Confederates are rallying their forces at Dalton, where the Federals, owing, perhaps, to hunger, exhaustion, of lack of means of transport, show little inclination to come to the scratch. It is evident—first, that Bragg was attacked in the midst of the disorder of a contemplated retreat; secondly, that only a part of his forces could be brought to bear against Grant, the remainder being already too far on their way to be recalled in time; thirdly, that, with the exception of a hard fight on some point of Missionary Ridge, there was really no serious battle, but merely a hastened retreat, with such contingencies as will necessarily attend a movement of that perilous nature. The loss of the Confederates is 5000 or 6300 prisoners, and 50 to 60 cannon, and 7000 stand of arms seems to be confirmed. The Federals had from 3000 to 4000 dead and wounded; but that portion of Bagg's army which was not in action is now showing a good countenance in and about Dalton, and the stragglers from the scene of blood at Chattarooga are recovering their breath and rallying round their unbroken comrades. Bragg stands still on the defensive, and Grant allows bulletins from his camp to announce that "the campaign in this quarter and for this year is at an end."

From Knoxville there is nothing positive beyond that Longstreet, in an attack on the place on the 29th November, had been repulsed with some loss. The campaign in Virginia had been ended for the winter. General Meade had found the position of General Lee, in the Mine Run Valley, too strong to be assaulted, and had again crossed to the north of the Rapidan. There is no change in the position of Charleston.

The following are the latest despatches in reference to the South-West:—

A special despatch from Chattanooga states that in the battle of Ringgold the 7th Ohio Regiment suffered severely, losing Colonel Creighton Lieut.-Colonel Crane killed, and Adjutant Baker wounded. Only one commissioned officer escaped unhurt. The 76th Ohio Regiment suffered severely. The hospitals are full of the wounded of both armies.

A despatch dated Chattanooga, the 4th of December, says that the weather was excellent, and the roads in such good condition that the column of troops sent to relieve Burnside had probably reached within striking distance of Longstreet.

Details of operations at Knoxville up to November 30 are given in the New York papers, from which it appears that Longstreet at that date was still making strong efforts for the capture of that place. On November 29, the Confederates made a furious assault on General Ferrero's position, Fort Saunders, but were gallantly repulsed with heavy loss—700 killed and wounded, and 234 taken prisoners. Their killed and wounded were left on the field and afterwards removed under a flag of truce, which General Burnside granted for that purpose. On November 30, everything was quiet.

FRANCE.

It is asserted that the government has decided upon raising the new loan of 300,000,000f. by public subscription.

In the debate upon the address in the Senate, M. Segur d' Aguesseau expressed the profound sympathy entertained by France for Poland—the rampart of Europe against barbarian invasion. He spoke of the cruelties of the Russians, and thought that in the event of Russia refusing to come to the Congress, it was the duty of France to act, even if alone. The Marquis de Larochejacquelin protested against the principle that it was the duty of France to go to war for the Poles. France had embarked upon sufficient adventures, and wished to engage in no more. The part played by England in the negotiations respecting Poland was to break off our alliance with Russia. The Catholics who preached war for Poland would be contented if the entry of Victor Emmanuel into Rome were the prelude of the Campaign. The speaker contested the commission of cruelties upon the part of the Russians, and condemned the Secret Government at Warsaw.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Federal execution in Holstein is now only a question of days. The Hanoverian and Saxon corps are ready, and imposing forces are being mustered by the Prussian and Austrian governments. M. Von Bismark's late unpopularity is already almost forgotten in the excitement of the only war on which the Prussians have ventured for so many years. That minister speaks in the most decisive tone of the probability of war and the necessity of money. If the Danish government opposes force to the Federal measure, it is tantamount, he says, to the cancelling of the treaty of London and a declaration of hostilities. Being pressed by a patriotic deputy, he declared that the Prussian government would protect every right of the Duchies, and candidly avowed that the getting rid of the treaty of London was a question of opportunity, and that the proper moment must be watched. In short, 30,000 men are to march into Holstein or its borders. For this the ministry will get what money they want, as the Chamber's only discontent at present is the prospect that Prussia will allow herself to be hampered by international engagements. The king is required to act with vigour by a chamber lately so bent on limiting his prerogative. The rights of the Duchies and the hereditary rights of the Augustenburg family are declared to be one; the king is solicited to withdraw from the London protocol—in other words, to violate the treaty of 1852—and to recognise the hereditary Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig Holstein. In Austria the German population are equally enthusiastic, and the government will hardly have much difficulty in obtaining from the Reichsrath the extraordinary grant of 18,000,000 florins which it has asked for. Unless some great convulsion takes away the attention of Europe, the Danish question will be the chief subject of interest during the present winter

It is reported that the Hamburg Senate has applied to the Prussian government for the loan of a couple of regiments to guard against disturbances. The news of the appearance off Swinemunde of two Danish war-steamers caused considerable excitement in commercial circles in that city. It was looked upon as a threat that the blockade of the German ports by Denmark would ensue immediately upon the entrance of German troops into Holstein.

Intelligence from Hamburg states that great excitement prevails in that town in consequence of the approach of the Federal contingent to occupy the Duchy of Holstein. The Hanoverian troops were despached on the 10th December to

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Elbe by railway. They were concentrated the same day between Harburg and Luneburg. The headquarters of the Austrian brigade is established at Harburg at a short distance from Hamburg. There, as at Bremen and Lubeck, the Senate have made preparations for lodging the troops.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark received General Fleury yesterday.

The Russian Minister at Copenhagen strongly urges the Danish government to fulfil the engagements it entered into with the German Powers in 1851 and 1852, and Lord Woodehouse is said to speak in the same sense.

SWEDEN.

The semi-official journals of Stockholm state that Sweden cannot, and will not abandon Denmark while in danger.

AUSTRIA.

The Minister of War has requested the Reicharath to grant 18,000,000 florins in addition to the sum already voted for military purposes. His excellency estimates the outlay for the Austrian corps of reserve which is about to march to the Lower Elbe at 15,000,000 florins, and the extraordinary expenditure for the troops stationed on the Gallician frontier at 3,000,000 florins. As the Reicharath is dissatisfied with the foreign policy of the government, it is not impossible that it may refuse to grant any extraordinary supplies for the War Depatment; and if it should do so, there will probably be a dissolution of Parliament as the emperor is as averse to any interference in matters as his Majesty the King of Prussia. The Committee of the Lower Chamber which is to examine into the st te of affairs in Galicia demanded of the Minister of Justice a copy of the convention concluded between Austria and Russia in the year 1860, and was told that the document in question and the diplomatic correspondence connected with it would not be produced unless a declaration was given that the House would not enter into an examination of its merits. "It having on right to do so."

News from Vienna of Dec, 17 states upon reliable authority that the Ministerial crisis may be regarded as ended for the present. No doubt is entertained that Herr Von Schmerling will remain in the Ministry.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

An engagement took place on the 14th December at Michalowice, in the palatinate of Cracow, in which the Russians were beaten by the insurgents who also seized the custom-house chest. The Austrian troops prevented the Russians from retreating into Galician territory. The insurgents have also obtained a success at Lukow.

An order of the government was published yesterday, ordering all the landed proprietors, farmers, and stewards of estates to leave Warsaw within seven days, under a fine of 25 roubles for every day they may delay their departure. It is also decreed that no persons are allowed to leave their usual residences without permission of the military commander. Loyal subjects only are allowed to travel.

It is believed that the state of siege in Poland will shortly be abolished.

The Vienna 'Wanderer' of yesterday confirms the statement of some days back that the son of Count Andrew Zamoyski has been condemned to death at Wrsaw.

A letter from the palatinate of Augustowo, which has been separated from the kingdom of Poland and placed under the rule of Mouravieff, thus describes the proceedings of the new governor, Ganecki, who has been sent by Mouravieff to the palatinate. On the first day of his arrival, Ganecki severely blamed the military authorities for their excessive lenity, and told them they ought to have hung at least 200 Poles. He then ordered all the townsmen to come before him, and he began his address by saying, "You are all rebels, and know you deserve to be hanged." Then, turning to M. Charles Witte, the rector of the High School, he abused him in the coarsest language, because he wore a beard and his pupils did not dress in the Russian uniform. He then ordered 150 persons to be arrested, among whom were Mrs. Isabella Trzeszczkowska, a widow, aged 65; M. Lutoslawski, a landowner; M. Troczewski, a magistrate; M. Demba, a high official; Messrs. Andruszkiewicz and Talarowski, priests; and M. Ostrowski, a professor in the High School. M. Witte, the rector of the High School, and a priest named Haberkarl, were banished shortly after. Many of those arrested were frightfully beaten in their prison, and one of them, M. Troczewski, became so ill in consequence that he was sent to the hospital. The priest Talarowski received 150 lashes, and when he thanked God that he could suffer for his country, was struck in the face by an officer. The priest Andruszkiewicz was so ill-treated that his life is despaired of. The Jews Tykociner and Zowinski were also beaten. The truth of the above facts may be relied upon. The prisons in all the towns of the palatinate are full; that of Lomza alone contains 300 prisoners.

The Cracow police has complained to the Roman Catholic Consistory, that many persons adorn with flowers and flags the tombs of those who have perished in the insurrection, declaring that this is a profanation. The consistory sent the complaint to the municapal council, which answered that the regulations regarding the cemetery are strictly complied with, and that no profanation had taken place, the acts mentioned by the police not constituting a profanation.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Embassy in Japan has informed the Federal Council that it has been found impossible to enter into diplomatic relations with the government at Yeddo. The ambassadors will return to Switzerland at the beginning of next year.

GREECE.

Advices from Athens state that the Greek National Assembly has postponed all discussion concerning the Ionian Islands to an undefined period. A deputation from the Ionian Parliament, charged with bringing about an understanding upon the subject of union, is shortly expected to arrive in Athens.

Insecurity in Athens and the provinces is increasing.

TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople states that the reply of the Sultan to the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to a Congress has been despatched to Paris. The Sultan states that he will attend the Congress provided the integrity of Turkey remain unendangered.

The immigration of the Circassians into Turkey is upon the increase.

FEDERAL EXECUTION IN HOLSTEIN.

Paris, December 18.

The bulletin of the 'Moniteur' this morning, speaking of the proclamation of the King of Denmark recalling soldiers on furlough, says:—

Private despatches, however, continue to affirm that Denmark will not oppose in arms the Federal troops undertaking the execution. She will only continue to occupy the *tete-de-pont* of Reudsburg and Frederickstadt, which are upon Holstein territory.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Capt W. L. Cahusac	Bombay	11th N. I.	6 mo.
Lieut. T. P. B. Walsh	"	1st "	6 "
Lieut. J. A. Ramsay	"	5th "	6 "
Lieut. G. Bramwell	"	8th "	6 "

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut. W. T. Brown ....Bombay 5th N. I.
Lieut. A. F. Turner .... " late 3rd Europeans.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s. ; 30 days', 2s. 0¼d. ; Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper 102½ to 103½ ; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 112¼ to 113¼.

Indian Five per Cents., 106½ ex div.

Consols for Money, 90¾ ; for the account (Jan. 7), 91½ to 91¼.

Bank of England rate of discount, 8 per cent.

Money Market easier.

Stock Markets dull.

Produce Markets quiet but steady. Silk dull and lower; good No. 3 Tsatee, 21s. 6d. per lb. Tea quiet. Indigo firm. Sugar irregular. Rice firm. Saltpetre quiet. Jute steady. Cutch 25s. 6d. per cwt. Shellac dull and declining.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 74s. to 78s.; good middling, 78s. 6d. to 82s. 6d. ; fine middling, 83s. to 86s. per cwt. Market firm.

Linseed quiet. Calcutta, 55s. to 57s. ; Bombay seed, 61s. to 62s. *Rapeseed* quiet. Calcutta, 49. ; Bombay Guzerat, 58s.

Cocoa-nut Oil quiet at £44 for Ceylon, and £47 for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin dull; fine Straits, £113 cash; spelter sells at £18 15s.

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling New Orleans, 27½d. per lb.; fair Broach, 22½d.; fair Dhollera, 22½d. Market dull and prices nominal.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 17s. to 18s. 6d. per piece; 8½ lbs., 22s. to 22s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 8s. Mule twist No. 40 best seconds, 35d. per lb. Market nominal.

LATEST CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The official report of business on the Stock Exchange is as follows:—Three per Cent. Consols for money, 90¾, ½ : ditto for account 91¼ ; Three per Cents. Reduced, 90¾, ¼ : New Three per Cents., 90½, ¼ : Bank Stock, 235 ; India Five per Cent. Stock, 106½, ¼ : ditto Bonds, 6s. dis. ; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. "enfaced" rupee paper, 113.

The bar silver brought by the West India steamer has been disposed of at 61½d. per oz., showing an advance of ¼d. on the price obtained for the last arrival. During the past few days the demand for India has been considerable, and, besides the purchases via Southampton, about £400,000 has been contracted for to be shipped thither via Marseilles per steamers of the 19th and 20th December.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The market has been extremely flat and irregular, and to effect sales lower prices have been accepted on the spot. The business for arrival is only moderate in extent, and again confined to Egyptian, which shows no material alteration in value. The sales include fair, at 27d., December shipment, 28½d., January, 26½d., and April delivery, 25½d.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Dec. 15.—The yarn market has been very quiet to-day, and little or no business of moment has been transacted. To make sales, spinners would have to make some concession in price. The demand for cop yarns has been fully as sluggish as that for shipping yarns, and manufacturers hold determinedly aloof from business. Prices are nominally the same, but practically manufacturers who are buyers report that they can do better than they could some days ago. What business has been done has been on a small scale, buyers manifesting no disposition at all to operate except for small lots wanted for immediate use. The cloth market is quite as dull and inactive as that for yarns. Since the telegrams from India came to hand buyers for Calcutta and Bombay have almost entirely abstained from business. Still manufacturers in general adhere to their last quotations with more tenacity than might have been expected, and in cases of exception sellers are willing only to make a small concession. Under these circumstances there have been but few offers for any market. There is a talk again of stopping mills, and unless there is an improvement soon there seems every probability that manufacturers will be driven to the necessity of lessening production. At such rates as have been offered to-day, no doubt many manufacturers would prefer to stop their mills.

EUROPE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Dec. 1, Lew Chew, Sinclair, at Liverpool.
„ 2, Southern Belle, Brice, at Liverpool.
„ 5, Nagasaki, Campbell, at Falmouth.
„ 6, Empire of Peace, Shaw, at Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Nov. 30, Illustrious, Watson, from Liverpool.
Dec. 5, Glendower, from Deal.
„ 9, Fleur de Lis, Taylor, from Liverpool.
„ 10, Gloucestershire, Tomlinson, from London.
„ 10, South, Wilson, from Liverpool.
„ 14, Coronet, Coveney, from Liverpool.
„ 14, Admiral, Smith, from Liverpool.
„ 15, Wabeno, McFillan, from Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Assaye, Plymouth for Bombay, Nov. 6th, 14 N., 26 W.

Endeavour, Bombay for London, Sept. 30th, 32 S., 32 E.

Henry Moore, Liverpool for Bombay, Dec. 6th, 47 N., 7 W.

Edith Moore, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 5th, Lat. 4-46 N., 27-50 W.

James Seddon, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 28th, off the Start.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
Calcutta	Oct. 3	Dec. 14.	Dec. 12,
Madras	„ 10		
Bombay	Nov. 29		
Burmah	Oct. 28		
Ceylon	Nov. 16		
Hong Kong	„ 1		
Shanghai	Oct. 25		
Singapore	Nov. 8		
Penang	„ 11		

JOURNALISM IN MADRAS.

(From the Daily News, January 6.)

If the present Proprietor of the local *Times* had made any secret of his recent proceedings, we fancy that an announcement which appeared in his paper yesterday, signed with the usual Editorial initials, and bearing moreover internal evidence of being written by the Editor himself, would have considerably startled the weak nerves of the gentle readers of Madras. It is even conceivable that they might have some difficulty in comprehending the mysterious intimation that "Mr. Vans Agnew holds, that the liberty of the Press rests with the Proprietor, and not with the Editor." How "the liberty of the Press can be "said to rest with the Proprietor" any more than with Snooks, Veersawmy or any free member of the community, we must confess ourselves at a loss to make out. There is only one interpretation of the phrase which can be admitted without offering the most wanton and unfilial torture to our mother-tongue, and, it is, possibly for this reason, the last interpretation which "Ed. M. T." intended, or would admit. "The liberty of the Press" may be said in strictly classical English to "rest with" those under whose control it is placed. In England, for instance, it rests with the people, represented by their delegates in Parliament. In France with the Emperor, in Russia with the Czar, and in Madras, (as far as the leading journal is concerned) with Mr. John Vans Agnew, according to the English of the *Madras Times*, classically interpreted.

Luckily, however, the public happen to know what Mr. Vans Agnew's own opinions are. We differ entirely from him, but still are bound to confess that he has every where expressed his views, whether right or wrong, in the most fearless and straightforward manner. They are indeed the table-talk of every house in Madras, and we have even heard on very good authority that it is Mr. Agnew's intention to take the public into his confidence by circulating printed copies of his editorial or journalistic creed. We shall therefore, not apologise for making his theories the subject of criticism fair and courteous, however hostile. He clearly has no wish whatever to shun publicity, and as a patriotic and public spirited Maddrassee, ought to thank us for showing that there is at least one journal in Madras sufficiently independent to enter its protest against a system which threatens to make the press of this Presidency the laughing-stock of all India. No one who has had any opportunity of observing the tone of Madras society for the last few weeks can have failed to see that the reputation of the local press has been seriously compromised by the course which certain of its members have adopted in speaking of Mr. Vans Agnew. We shall not insult him by supposing that he approves of the fulsome and sickening adulation with which a journal which was long the first in Madras, and which is still one of the most respectable papers in India, was not ashamed to apotheosize the squibs and crackers which were let off at the "princely residence" of the "merchant prince" of Madras. No one has professed a greater esteem for the institutions of this Presidency than Mr. Vans Agnew, and no one, therefore, ought to thank us more cordially for attempting, by an independent criticism of his conduct, to take away the disgrace recently brought upon an institution so important as the Press. Besides, if we unintentionally do him injustice, he can bring ample means of defence into the field.

Mr. Agnew has recently purchased the *Madras Times*, which has long enjoyed a larger circulation than any paper in this Presidency, and which may therefore, fairly be considered its representative journal. It is obvious that the honor of the Presidency is intimately bound up with the principles on which such a journal is conducted,—which are sure, sooner or later, to creep out, and be made known generally throughout India. Now, if there be one principle in the code of journalism which above all others has long been recognized as essential to the proper conduct of a respectable newspaper, it is this, that the Editor for the time being should have full and entire control of the paper which he edits. He is responsible for whatever appears in it, and whereever there is responsibility there should be power. If the Editor is not capable of worthily exercising this power, it is not only the interest, but the duty of the Proprietor to get rid of him as soon as possible, for after all a newspaper although, financially considered, it may be a private property, is from a higher point of view, public trust, which the owner is bound to manage, not merely for his own, but for the general good. We never yet heard of any respectable paper, from the *London Times* downwards, conducted on any other principles. They are indeed obvious and so old that we should be ashamed to repeat them if they had not been so glaringly set at naught. However, this is not all—Mr. Vans Agnew not content with laying broadly down so radically vicious a principle as, that the proprietor is chiefly responsible for the contents of a paper which he does not edit, has farther taken the extraordinary step of drawing up for the guidance of the editor an elaborate statement of his own private views on various questions of the highest importance, declaring that he will immediatley resent the editorial expression in his paper of any views which do not tally with them. It will give our readers some slight notion of the charactor of this astounding production, when we tell them that it actually contains the names of those whom the proprioter is pleased to consider his enemies and his friends. *His* enemies! As if the possession of a few thousand pounds entitled the possessor, no matter what his character and capacity, to declare that those who happen to have offended him, possibly upright and valuable public servants, are to be the enemies of a paper which professes to represent the honour, and the intelligence of an English community. However, we have no wish to indulge in virtuously indignant rhetoric. We are certain that Mr. Agnew did not see the matter in this light. He is known to be an amiable and honourable man, and, even if nothing were known of him, the fact that he has made no attempt whatever to conceal his extraordinary procedure, but on the contrary has courted publicity, shows conclusively that he is chargeable, with little more than the profoundest ignorance of the principles on which a newspaper should be conducted. It is obvious that if he had intended for one moment to be guilty of so great a crime as that of turning a public journal into an engine of private malice, he would have kept his intentions a profound secret from all but those whom it was necessary to employ. It is otherwise inconceivable that he should have offered so grave an insult to English gentlemen, some of them holding high posts under Government, as to ask them to support, and even to write for, a journal professing to represent the public opinion of the Presidency, and starting with a list of enemies, some of whom are notoriously proscribed on private grounds. If Mr. Vans Agnew is to retain possession of the most widely-circulated journal in the Presidency of Madras, we hold that he is bound to print, and give the greatest possible publicity to whatever orders he may on his departure for England leave behind for the [illegible] of his editor. Otherwise, Calcutta and Bombay [illegible] not know what nothing of our own Mofussil, will of Mr. John Vans [illegible] represent the opinion [illegible] those of Madras. [illegible] and what represent [illegible]

However, it would be a most [illegible] time and space, and indeed an insult to [illegible] of prehension of our readers, to further characterize such a procedure as this. After all, astounding and unprecedented as the whole affair is, it admits of easy solution. It is the Iliad in a nutshell. Mr. Vans Agnew, as a prosperous man of money, thinks that money can buy anything and everything—that a man's journal, with its editor are his; just as his house, his ox, and his ass are his—just as according to the lord of the creation theory, his wife is his. In one sense, no doubt, this is perfectly true, and, if he will change the name of the *Madras Times*, and call it Mr. Agnew's Paper, Journal, Diary, or whatever name he likes best, no one will have any right to object. Indeed, this appears to us the most judicious and courteous compromise possible under the circumstances between the duty, which in our public character, we owe to the community, and the regard which in common with most Madrassees we privately entertain for a fellow-citizen so amiable, liberal and honourable as Mr. Vans Agnew. We therefore take this opportunity of informing our readers that in future we shall not editorially recognize Mr. Agnew's paper under any name but his own.

We trust our readers clearly understand that we most fully and sincerely acquit Mr. Agnew of everything more reprehensible than the most astonishing ignorance of the principles on which a public journal should be carried on. This is sufficiently shown by the fact of his drawing up for editorial guidance the articles of his own private creed without reference to their being good or bad. It is preposterous to suppose that the public cares to know whether the editor or his proprietor believes in bigamy, or justification by faith. There may be a few old ladies still left, fine fossil specimens of the 18th century, who fancy that the editor "writes the paper," as it is called from top to bottom. But most people are aware that of many subjects which are discussed in his columns, the editor neither knows, nor profess to knows anything. All he can do is to select competent and impartial writers making allowance for the peculiar prejudices which most men carry from the nursery to the grave. If half a dozen men, whose prejudices would carry them different ways agree on one point, their opinion is probably the right one, and the one which an editor ought to try to get, for as a rule, he is supposed to represent not one man but many. We owe every apology to our readers for going through this editorial A. B. C., but really just at present we seem returning in Madras to the chaotic stage, and therefore we feel justified in beginning with the *elementa prime*. We have attributed Mr. Agnew's procedure to ignorance of a subject which he cannot be expected properly to understand. We wish we could make the same excuse for his editor. It is not easy to understand how a gentleman, and Englishman, a freeman, can have consented to conduct a journal on conditions so humiliating and discreditable. As he was long the editor of this journal, we feel that it is due to the reputation of the *Madras Daily News* to state that he conducted it on widely different principles from those to which, we trust under some strange hallucination, he has now stooped. Indeed our readers will remember that no journal in India has more loudly asserted its independence than this. It is nothing to the point, to talk of the proprietor's right to "lay down the policy of his paper." A broad policy. Conservative or Liberal, for instance, High Church, or Evangelical, can of course be laid down honestly by a proprietor and is often laid down. It is then taken for granted that no conscientious man will become editor, unless the proprietor's policy is also his own and the paper is fearlessly trusted to his complete control. But how can any proprietor and editor (not supposing them to be the Corsican Brothers or Siamese Twins) be expected to hold the same views on the minutest matters of creed and conduct, to have the same foes and friends? Is the editor of Mr. Agnew's Paper prepared to play Ruth to the proprietor's Naomi, and share the same people, country, purse, bed, and board? We should also be glad, to know how the editor's assertion (printed elsewhere in our columns) that "in his (Mr. Agnew's) absence from India his reponsible editor will be vested—in the capacity of his agent—with all the power he now claims for himself," is reconcileable with the notorious fact that Mr. Agnew has put in writing distinct and minute instructions for the future guidance of his editor, it being intimated prety clearly that their violation will lead to the editor's immediate dismissal? Mr. Agnew publishes everywhere this statement. Besides, where is the need of written instructions having been drawn up except to ensure the proprietor's policy being carried out in his absence? We trust Mr. Agnew will kindly place his paper at his editor's disposal, and allow him to clear up this matter, and that to save any awkward misapprehension, we may at the same time be informed whether, in Mr. Agnew's editorial columns we are dealing with a converted proprietor, or a rebellious editor, or both.

COLONIAL EMANCIPATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—Your correspondent, J. M. S., has this great advantage over most advocates of the present colonial system—that he endeavours to look forward and forecast the future. The English statesmen and writers whose arguments I have read unfortunately disappoint us in this respect. It is impossible to elecit from their vague and wavering language whether they mean the connection to be temporary or perpetual, and if temporary, when it is to determine. They talk fancifully of training and educating the colonies, the inhabitants of which, though grown men, and riper than the great mass of our own people for self-government, they take, under the influence of a delusive metaphor, to be children in their hands. But towards what "undiscovered bourne" this education is tending, is a question which you will ask of the self-styled educators in vain. There seems to hover in their minds a dream, rather than an idea that they will arrive at last, by some spontaneous process, at a reproduction in America and Australia of the peculiar institutions of this country, the lingering relics of the feudal era, which they take for the final state and universal goal of man. As a matter of fact they are all the time producing, perhaps, the only unqualified democracies on the earth: for in America the will of the majority, the absolute ascendancy of which constitutes pure democracy, is qualified by respect for the principles of an ancestral constitution.

Your correspondent manfully looks the question in the face. He decides that the connexion is to be perpetual. He thinks it feasible and desirable to blend England, Canada, the Cape, and Australia into one nation. He proposes that the Government of the whole shall some day be vested in a "high council," elected from the several portions of the nation. This high council is of course to be the supreme national government. England, as well as Canada or New Zealand, is to become a "province," and her affairs are to be no longer national but provincial. In matters within the jurisdiction of the high council the crown of England will of necessity be subject to its control. The mode in which the members of the council are to be elected is not stated; but in the case of the democratic colonies we know by the decisive analogy of presidential elections in America, that, let the form of election be what it will, the reality will be universal suffrage. The place of meeting also is left open. Tradition and reverence would point to England; but convenience, and what is more important, the expediency of keeping the national council free from any strong provincial influence would perhaps point to the Cape. The basis of representation in like manner remains undetermined; but it could be no other than population, and in that case England would at first be able to outvote all the colonies together, though they would perhaps outvote her and get the command of the council in the long run. Your correspondent also defers drawing the line of distinction between national and provincial affairs; but he would certainly include in national affairs a good deal of that which now belongs to the authority of the British parliament or to the prerogative of the British crown.

Now, I hope "J. M. S." will not think me discourteous if, before going into all the difficulties, which at the mention of this plan, crowd upon the view, I ask him to consider, whether there is the slightest ground for hoping that the British legislature and the advisers of the British crown would ever dream of assenting to such a revolution. For my part, imagine I can none. I will not say that the thing is impossible, because there is no knowing what possibilities may lie in the teeming womb of time. But it seems to me a nearer, though a very remote, possibility, that England may become part of a federal union among her own community of European nations, for the preservation of the common peace and the mutual prevention of wrong.

Political science, as well as other sciences, ought to take notice of tendencies as well as of facts. I would call nothing a Utopia towards which, however distant, any real tendency could be discerned; but towards this high council of a nation literally scattered over the whole globe I can, I own, discern no tendency whatever.

Your correspondent urges that the distance between the portions of the empire is constantly being diminished by the improvement of navigation. The positive distance may be, but the relative distance, compared with the nearness of other countries, and the interposition of other nations between the parts of the proposed Anglo-Saxon empire, which mainly constitutes the incongruity, remain the same. However, as I have said before, it is not distance of place that is the greatest difficulty, but distance of social character and institutions. Your correspondent denies the statement of the *Times* (which I cited, let me observe in passing, by way of answer to the *Times* itself) as to the excesses of democracy in the Australian colonies. He says that, after some early extravagances, manhood suffrage has been made to work well; and he asks thereupon whether Australia is not fit to be a part of the same empire with England. I answer that a country in which manhood suffrage works well is not fit to be a part of the same empire [illegible] in which the great mass of the people are [illegible] of political rights, and which, together with [illegible] suffrage, retains the other legacies of the [illegible] world, a state church to repress religious thought, and an hereditary House of Lords to put its standing veto on the progress of the nation.

There is another object to be mentioned, though perhaps it may a little interfere with the enjoyment of a pleasant dream. It is assumed—and the assumption is the ground of these great schemes—that the members of the Anglo-Australio-Canadian nation would all be Anglo-Saxons, and that the moral and physical identity of the race would be perfectly preserved. Now, to begin with, in Canada a large part of the people are French, and it seems probable that climate and American habits will a good deal modify the character and temperament of the rest. At the Cape the Dutch element is strong. In Australia, I am assured, the influence of the climate is very marked, and indeed, and rapidly distinguishes not only the native of Australia from the native of England, but even the natives of one part of Australia from the natives of another. But, what is of more importance, the present predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race on the Australian continent appears to shrewd observers on the spot—and it seems to me with reason—to be a a temporary accident. The international lawyers tell you that by setting up your flag on a vast continent you make it your own, and exclude from it all the rest of makind. But nature is scandalously regardless of the decisions of international lawyers. She is determined that the earth shall be peopled, and that the vast open space left by your little scattered settlements shall be filled. You may shut out the flag of the French and Dutch, and think that you have thereby made the whole land your own. But there is another great nation which emigrates without a flag. Before we make this Titanic effort to break through all the laws of nature for the purpose of founding a world-wide Anglo-Saxon nation, let us be sure that the nation will be Anglo-Saxon, and not Anglo-Chinese.

The motive of your correspondent and others for proposing to encounter the stupendous difficulties of these plans, seems to be partly an aspiration, partly a fear. The aspiration is that of founding an empire of unexampled magnitude. But this let me say once more, is a desire that belongs to the stupid pride of emperors, not to the rising intelligence of nations. Who measures Athens or Florence by square miles? True greatness flows from a far deeper spring.

The fear is partly that of destroying kindly associations, partly that of putting of into the darkness of an unknown political future. As to the first apprehension, I have, in the volume which gives occasion to your correspondent's letter, more than once tried to show, both by reason and example, that the natural bond of the heart and of the intellect of kindred and of memory, between the mother and the daughter country would not be broken, but secured, by the dissolution of that artificial tie. As to the second apprehension, I have only to say that their political future is not dark or unknown who (as your correspondent protests) have made manhood suffrage work well. The feet of such communities are on a base of adamant, and they would feel it directly they let go the fancied support to which they timorously cling.

Your correspondent is scared by the disaster which has befallen the American republic. He fears that his commonwealth, too, without the saving presence of a governor, would "sink into corruption, dividing in hate." I am not blind to the faults of the Americans, or to the advantages which we, whose governing classes are more cultivated, possess over them in that respect. But in deciding political questions let us, above all thing, avoid the influence of bugbears. The disruption of the States is not yet accomplished, or in a very fair way to be accomplished; and if it is accomplished, it will, in the opinion of all men of common sense, be due not to republican institutions, but to slavery, which was thrust by the old world upon the new. On the other hand, what unity, what loyalty, what constancy under disaster, what tenacity of purpose, what powers and resources has the great Commonwealth displayed! Our statesmen: with their million of paupers, their Ireland, their established church in convulsions, and their sham reform bills, go about in parliament and at public dinners thank ing God that England, under their wise and benign rule, is a paradise, while America is a hell. From this paradise to that hell, at least a quarter of a million of persons will have joyfully passed during the current year.

I fully agree that the election of a "chief magistrate" would be a scourge. It has been a scourge in America: and I have already endeavoured to point out the source as well as the effects of the error which in this respect was committed by the framers of the American constitution. But there is no need of an elective chief magistate. There is no need of a chief magistrate at all. The reverence for a person which held premitive and feudal society together is giving place, as civilization advances, to a reverence for law. What these young communities want, as has been said before, is local self-government with as little delegation, as little of central administration or legislation, as little placeholding, as little of party and its solemn rogueries, as possible. what they need of central government may be vested in a council, which may work the different departments of state by commitees of its own members with permanent secretaries under them, and chose its own president, merely as a chariman, year by year. The "promptitude, secrecy, and dispatch of strong central governments are not required by the Australian communities, because they are not preparing to cut anybody's throat in the dark nor is anybody preparing to cut their's. They fancy that they must have something in the place of a King or an Emperor, and they are puzzled to know what it is to be. There is not the slightest reason why they should have anything at all. Nor need they fear that the simpler state will be a loss of greatness. Government, it has shrewdly said, is like clothes, a mark of lost innocence. The less of it we need the grander we shall be.

While he propounds his plan for the future, J. M. S. proposes to go on for some time—apparently for an indefinite time—as we are. I have before tried to prove, and I will not trouble you with repeating the proof, that every day of prolonged dependence injures a community which is destined to be an independent nation.

The views of your Australian correspondent on the New Zealand war, coincide exactly with those which I have expressed in your columns; and I welcome the voice of a man of feeling on the spot, rebuking the shallow and butcherly flippancy of the journal which forms the opinion of the governing classes in this country. "It is unquestionable," he says, "that had the responsibility of the consequences rested with the colonists, war would have been avoided, justice would have been preserved, a fine native race been civilised and made Christians, to the lasting honour of our 'nation.'" "As it is," he adds, "first to protect, and then to exterminate, the Imperial forces have been kept in New Zealand at the expense of the British taxpayer." The fault, he pleads, lies not with the colonists, but with the home government, which ought to have withdrawn the troops. His plea is more than true. Not only does the fault lie with the home government, but the home government has itself proclaimed over and over again the folly and injustice of its own conduct in leaving the Imperial force virtually at the disposal of colonists, who were sure to employ them in reckless and iniquitous wars. It has even been at the pains of collecting a blue-book full of evidence to prove what was already plain enough to common sense and attested by melancholy experience. Yet upon the first pressure, or without any pressure at all, from mere feebleness and routine, it runs into the very error which it has so often denounced and so conclusively exposed. The consequence is that a brave race will be exterminated by our arms, to our lasting dishonour, and without even the wretched compensation of any sort of profit to this country; while the young community of New Zealand will be baptized in crime, the taint of which it will carry in its character through many generations. And is this a government to whose tutelage it is perdition to bid farwell?—I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

POSTSCRIPT.

The reference I have made to your Australian correspondent's sentiments on the war in New Zealand may serve as my present answer to the general assurances of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies that the war is neither oppressive nor unjust. We are familiar with these assurances; they are given us in the case of Kagosima as well as in the case of New Zealand. We are familiar, too, with the assurance that this war is to be the last. The feebleness of the Colonial office, dragged in spite of itself into crime and extravagance by the strong band of colonial cupidity, always thinks that it is for the last time. The British taxpayer knows better.

"A Victorian Colonist," writing in the Australian *Argus* says:

Review the conduct of the colonists during and since the war at Tarranaki. Whilst they might be supposed to consider their cause just, they advocated confiscation of the native lands, and extermination was writen of; after the war the press teemed with language which must have excited the natives by showing that the colonists were in spirit entirely opposed to them or to keeping faith with the terms of the treaty and that the colonists were determined somehow to get possession of the lands, the possessing of which was guaranteed by the Queen to the natives. Undisguised hostility on the part of the colonists has had the only effect it could have with a people not abject, it has roused, or rather connected in common cause, the hostility of the natives, who seeing that the Queen did not protect them as promised, naturally have come to look at the "sovereignty" as merely signifying the right of the colonists to do as he likes with them, compelling the native to obey by it [illegible] law when convenient—adjuding him acts by his laws [illegible] murder when the native at war be), but deciding the law [illegible] war (savage though they [illegible] property against the native, not admitting him to [illegible] [illegible]enship, and not keeping the confidence of the [illegible] by impartiality between the races, and by the [illegible] protection to life and property amongst a mixed population of savage and civilised men, many of the latter morally worse than the savages. After the decision of the home government, adjuding the right to the natives on the disputed title which occasioned the war at Tarankai, what compensation or atonement was made to the natives for the injustice of that war? and what guarantee was given that there should not be a repetition of such injustice? The answer is painful. That impartial decision apparently had no effect on the colonial government, and worse than none on the people. The press more strongly than ever indicated the deadly opposition of the colonists to the natives, calling them savages, forgetting they were fellow subjects, demanding their punishment as a race for personal crimes, making no allowance for the effect on the savage mind of the admitted injustice of the last war, repeating every day the necessity for exterminating the natives to prevent the expulsion of the colonists. More troops were obtained. They were sent all over the native's land, although the natives objected to the trespass, and gave notice that it would be considered as making war. Upon trespass the natives made war in their fashion (and war is never civilised, by attacking and killing an escort. This is adjudged murder by the colonists; then, fairly, may not our killing of natives at Taranaki be also murder, and murder by the government bound as a condition of its existence on the soil, to protect the persons it murdered? Perhaps in this case "killing is no murder." I fear that this is a case of Naboth's vineyard. The colonists cannot abide the refusal of the native to sell, but cannot force him; therefore other means are taken; the known warlike and savage nature of the native is made to serve. It is excited until it rebels, and then Ahab steps in by his superior force over the dead body of the owner and holds the land—by what title I fear we shall hereafter be ashamed to confess.

The Under-Secretary for the Colonies does not tell us how, having renounced the duty of government towards the Maories (as I have shown he has), he can claim them as his subjects; or how, if they are not his subjects, he can deal with them as rebels. The fact is, the unhappy race are treated as subjects for the purposes of legalised robbery; and, when that comes to a stand, they are treated as aliens for the purpose of extermination. And for this extermination the colonists by putting a little pressure on the Colonial-office are able to draw away the troops and the best officers of England at a European crisis of the most momentous and dangerous kind.

As to Canada, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies mistakes the point. It was not said that Canada was politically discontented, but that she was discontented at the small amount of emigration, as she has reason to be, considering that she was assured some time ago, on the highest Colonial-office authority, that the stream of emigration was about to turn from the ruined United States and set to her shores. As to the position of the province, the government cannot have it both ways. If Canada is safe, why goad her to add to her heavy debt by increased military expenditure? If she is not safe, she can hardly be the best country for the emigrant

G. S.

THE BOARD OF TRADE NAVAL INQUIRIES

(From the Examiner.)

At noon of the 12th October the *Africa*, steam-packet, on her voyage from Liverpool to Halifax, was, by observation for latitude and calculated longitude, distant 112 miles from Cape Race From noon to six p. m. the vessel steered W. by N. half N., at the rate of twelve and a half knots an hour. At that time the weather became threatening, and the ship's course was altered a little to the westward, and her speed reduced to eleven knots, which in three hours would have rather more than completed the calculated distance to Cape Race. At eight the weather had become thick, with rain, but no alteration was made in the course, or the speed, no soundings taken, and at half-past nine the ship struck somewhere near Cape, Rrce and remained fast for about twenty minutes, when she was got off, so much damaged that the water had filled the fore peak and entered the engine-room. By great exertion, however, she was got into Halifax.

The Court of Inquiry, under the Merchant Shipping Act, found Captain Stone guilty of two imprudences, one, in shaping his course so as to give him only two leagues of offing from Cape Race, a course, as the assessors justly observed, too fine for bad weather, and a dangerous navigation; the second and still greater fault the neglect of soundings. A cast of the lead at eight, or even at nine o'clock would have shown the true position of the ship and the error of the course. For these imprudences, so dangerous on that coast, the Court suspended Captain Stone's certificate for six months, having given him all the credit due for previous high character and skill, and for the exertions by which he successfully brought home his disabled ship. The sentence was, indeed, intentionally lenient. Notwithstanding this, however, the shipmasters of Liverpool are in high displeasure, impugning the justice of the decision, and ranting against the powers of the tribunal, as opposed to the rights of Britons.

It seems to us no right of Britons to commit imprudences which may cause the loss of life and property by shipwreck, like that of the *Anglo-Saxon*, and we do not remember a single instance of a harsh exercise of the authority under the Merchant Shipping Act. Certainly the fault chargeable against the Courts of Inquiry is not severity. But at a meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Mercantile Marine Association.

Captain Sproule proposed and Captain Judkins seconded:

"That the meeting views with indignation the principles and practice of the constitution of the courts of inquiry into wrecks and casualties to British merchant ships. It believes that these tribunals—which have the power, and exercise the power, of inflicting the most severe and penal sentences, depriving men of their certificates and thus of the means of living—are opposed to the fundamental principles of the legislation of this country and to the rights of Britons.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Captain Walter Paton proposed and Mr. William Mason seconded:

"That every means be taken to procure the return of Captain Stone's certificate forthwith, and to obtain the establishment of a fair tribunal. That a public meeting of the service and the friends of the service be called to carry out the previous resolutions."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A memorial to the Lords of Trade has been drawn up and numerously signed, setting forth the merits of Captain Stone, and impugning the justice of the decision of the Court of Inquiry as follows:

Your memorialists are informed and believe, that on the occasion of the accident to the Africa, Captain Stone was adopting the same course in the navigation of his ship which had on so many former voyages taken him safely to his destination, that there were no circumstances whatever to lead him to doubt the correctness of his course, and that the accident was in fact entirely and solely attributable to an unusual current setting to the northward, while the Admiralty chart, by which he navigated his ship, and which his former experience led him to consider to be perfectly correct, shows a current running to the southward.

That, under these circumstances, your memorialists cannot but feel that the Court has not arrived at a proper conclusion as regards the conduct of Captain Stone, and has passed upon him a sentence which unnecessarily punishes and degrades a very meritorious man, and of the highest standing and experience in his profession.

For every disaster at sea there are two inevitable causes, either error of compasses or an unusual current, and indeed so very unusual are the currents that they can never be found a second time, here the day of the mishap, and gone to-morrow, never to be seen or felt again.

The memorialists aver that there were "no circumstances whatever to lead Captain Stone to doubt of the correctness of his course," but that was exactly the fault, that he did not cross-examine circumstances, but took them as they appeared, without scrutiny. The late Lord Holland used to say, "I am so confident that I fear I must be wrong," and it would be well for navigators charged with the care of life and property to have some of this mistrust of an overweening positiveness. Captain Stone saw no reason to doubt the correctness of his course because he would not put his surety to the easy test of the lead line. A few casts would have shown him whether he was right or wrong, and the ship's true place and right course. And it is to be observed that this verification was the more imperatively requisite, as the course shaped was what is called a very close shave, or threading the eye of a needle in the dark. What was a margin of a couple of leagues for a coast like that of Newfoundland? Surely a captain with such a navigation ought to ask himself, What if I should be wrong? And if he is more confident than he has any right to be about his observations, he would do well to imagine the "unusual current" which after the event explains every disaster so easily, but is never previously included in the possible chapter of accidents. When the bottom of the sea can be reached its reading generally clears up doubts, but the misfortune is an overweening confidence in fallible observations and reckonings. The seaman who will not feel the bottom of the sea in one way is pretty sure to feel it in another—by the ship's bottom if not by the lead line. More than a hundred times a captain may have dispensed with a precaution, a guide the more added to those he has too implicitly relied on; but the pitcher goes once too ofteu to the well, and then there is a crash, and the cry is the fool's, "who'd have thought it?" and an unusual current bears the blame.

The presiding magistrate at Liverpool alluded to the rule of inquiry into every case of wreck or disaster in the Royal Navy, and asked whether it would be reasonable to exempt the Merchant Service from similar discipline. Theoretically the system of the Navy is excellent, but practically it is woefully lax, the powers great, the application generally wanting. Captains sit in judgment on Captains, and with the fellow feeling to be expected. It was but lately that one of the finest ships in the service was lost in fine weather upon a reef of the Bahamas, and the fault clearly lay between the Captain and the Master, or rather the Captain was answerable for the Master's negligence, but the Court contented itself with a slight reprimand of the Master, and honourably acquitted the Captain whose business it was to have seen to the Master's performance of his duties. The *Conqueror* was threading a difficult and dangerous passage, and in such circumstances the Queen's regulations require the Captain to see that the Master at his post is provided with all necesary instruments. This was not done. The Master had a bad night glass on deck, and hence did not see the reef upon which the ship struck, and so was lost a vessel that had cost the country more than 100,000*l*. There were two unpardonable faults in this case, the ship had been taken into unnecessary danger, and then badly watched and negligently worked. She had not been stayed when she might have been put about, to clear the reef. Had the same misconduct occurred in a merchant ship, the certificates of the officers in fault would have been suspended, lenient as disposition undeniably is of the Courts appointed by the Board of Trade. But more favoured was the Captain alluded to, who was shortly after his loss of one of her Majesty's best ships, appointed to another. Barely, but occasionally, an example is made of negligence or incompetency resulting in disaster in the Royal Navy, and what happens then? All the heads of the service are as full of indignation, and as loud in their complaints of injustice, as the shipmasters at Liverpool. An instance occurred lately. A young nobleman ran his ship ashore in the Swin in broad-day, and with the marks of the Gunfleet all plainly and unmistakbly before him. The ship was not wrecked, as in the Bahamas, but the Captain lost his command, the Admiralty very properly holding him responsible for the pilotage. And against this example of discipline a clamour was raised in both Houses of Parliament by Captains and Admirals, all as indignant and angry as the shipmasters at Liverpool. The displaced Commander was, we believe a good and meritorious officer, so far as the discipline and handling of his ship were concerned, but deficient in pilotage, as are most officers of the Navy, who are permitted to leave all that business, as something below them, to their Masters. "They do not walk on their own legs," as was said of the military engineers, who have the same sort of nurse in the Clerk of works. Still the tilt with the Gunfleet was a fault too gross to be overlooked, for it involved no nicety of navigation, but was a blunder, like that of running your head against the wall in Regent street. The clamour that followed the example made by the Admiralty shows that commercial shipmasters are not more unreasonable, not more impatient of discipline, than Admirals in her Majesty's service filling seats in the Legislature.

We had committed the last opinion to print before we read the account of the last meeting of shipmasters, which obliges us to confess that we haxe done some injustice to officers of the Royal Navy in asserting that merchant Captains were not more unreasonable. These gentlemen would abolish all rules, and establish in place what they call their experience. By this they mean to say that what they have done before, however rashly, they continue to do with the same result, whether consistently with prudence or not. If they have proceeded at speed through fog, and never lost time in soundings, and have nevertheless by good luck come safe to port they claim a right to set this success against rules, and persist in such practices. The precaution of soundings they scout. The senior Captain of the Cunard line, Captain Judkins boldly declares,

Were he to slow his engines to stop to take soundings so constantly as the assessors of this Court would require, it would place him in such a position that he would never find where he was. It was folly to tell him that because it was foggy he must keep his vessel going slow, slow, slow. He should never get across the Atlantic if he did.

This is the hacknied fallacy of enormously exaggerating what is requred. It is only when a vessel crossing the Atlantic is calculated to be approaching her land-fall that she is required to take soundings. When Capt. Stone supposed himself to be four or five leagues from Cape Racee he might reasnoably be expected to stop or reduce the speed of his ship for a cast of the lead. But Captain Judkins denies that soundings at eighteen or twenty miles could indicate a ship's position south of the Cape, but though they might not indicate precise position, east or west, any soundings under thirty fathom would indicate dangerous proximity to the land.

After all, what are soundings but observations, though that name is never given to them. To a good seaman the lead is auxiliary to the sextant, and is observations downwards serve to corroborate, sometimes to correct, his observations upward. But, objects Captain Paton—

Taking the depth of water by the lead would not always tell them the position in which they were. They would not know sometimes by sounding whether it was at this end of fifty miles or at other end that the water was shallow. There were places where the water deepened towards the shore.

Certainly, if a navigater is so much out of his reckoning as fifty miles his soundings may leave him at fault, but errors of that magnitude are wide of the present question. Indeed, the gist of all the argument is that Captain Stone had reason to rely on the accuracy of his observations, and calculated place at sea, and the correctness of the course consequently shaped. Supposing him, then, to have been right in his computed distance and bearings at noon, all would depend on the correctness of the compasses! but is it not a well ascertained fact that about and near the St Lawrence there is a great disturbance of the compass in a westerly course, and small reliance to be placed on it? It was probably through this error that the *Anglo-Saxon* was lost an iron ship, it is true, which made the compass a worse guide; but in wooden vessels in those seas there is a derangement which should banish confidence.

Implicit reliance is not be placed on any of the means of ascertaining a ship's place at sea. The sextant is fallible or in fallible hands the chronometer may be wrong, the lead line in soundings may give equivocal indications; but all are helps that should be resorted to for what they may prove worth, and that one may serve to correct error in another.

What is now alarming, and making a large and important question of the sentence of Captain Stone, is the avowed disposition of the leading shipmasters to set themselves above rules and especially to despise and neglect the one most important to safety in the judgment of mankind from the earliest date of navigation. If the lead line is voted superfluous, the sextant may next have its share of disuse; and very lately there were masters who trusting like the Cunard Captains to experience, undertook voyages to the other end of the world with hardly knowledge enough for an observation for latitude and that a bad one, and without a care or thought of their longitude, till they happened to fall in with a ship able to inform them. This was called "chancing a voyage," the word for a sort of experience lower than that professed as all sufficient by the Liverpool Captains. It was to guard life and property against such incompetency that the requirements of the Board of Trade were introduced and its investigations of disasters.

A BENEVOLENT CZAR.

(From the Examiner.)

Alexander II. declares himself to be a much-calumniated and injured prince. Twelve months ago he had the best intentions towards Poland, and as a convincing proof of them had sent his brother Constantine to be his viceroy there. But the people would not comprehend his policy. They would persist in peaceful petitions to be free, and in patriotic payers that they might be heard. Their women would wear contumatious mourning for their country's subjection to the arbitrary rule of foreign mercenaries, and their young men would allow themselves to be overheard telling one another their dreams of a day of freedom yet to come. All this showed disbelief in a benevolent Czar; and political unbelief in the subjects of a despot is flat blasphemy. The people were commanded to sing no more patriotic hymns, to put up no more patriotic prayers; and on their refusing to desist, the churches at Warsaw were cleared by Cossacks and their gates closed. The municipal councils ventured to remonstrate in loyal and legal terms, and they were summarily reconstituted by edict and then adjourned *sine die*. Polish ladies persisted in wearing black and they were insulted, fined, and imprisoned. The unarmed youth of Poland frowned, and their frown was decreed to be misprison of treason. The benevolent Alexander resolved, at one sweep, to clear the capital of 2,000 of them, the best and worthiest of their race, dooming them by name as conscripts; and the benevolent Constantine, in his capacity of viceroy, executed the Imperial will.

The sense of pent-up wrong burst its floodgates, and the benevolent decree of proscription was set at nought. Benevolent attempts were made to enforce it for the honour of a humane and enlightened sovereign, and for the good of his people; but they would not hear or obey. The benevolent Grand Duke asked for instructions, and in accordance with the reply he got, the Cossacks, intrusted with the functions of police, were told to seize the proscripts in their homes, or wherever else they could be found. Poland laughed at having baffled the benevolence of power. It was her last laugh, but it rang through Europe, sounding like a knell, at which "the bravest held their breath for a time." They had not long to wait ere the explosion came! and what scenes of horror and desolation have since occurred all men know. The Grand Duke's hands grew weary and grew weak with the viceregal use of the knout, so he was relieved from garrison duty by a succession of veterans of the drummer's school, men not easily tired in the perpetration of atrocities. His Imperial Majesty forgot at the time to explain the motives of the change, but as all other crowned heads seem to be just now bitten with a mania for letter-writing. His Benevolence has taken up his pen like the rest; and having nobody else to write to, he indites an epistle, about six months too late, to his beloved and superseded brother Constantine. He bids him not to pine or fret at being laid aside when such pleasant work is going on. When the revolt shall have been suppressed, and the Poles have been brought to a sense of the exquisite goodness of their master, his Imperial Highness may count with certainty upon being sent back to resume his administration at Warsaw at the point where it was interrupted. This shows how sagacious and discerning were the estimates of the character of the Czar volunteered last session by certain of our exalted politicians. We commend to the consideration of these worthies the last two items of news from Poland which have reached us in the ordinary way:—

"According to an order published by General Lewchine every woman who appears in the streets of Warsaw after nightfall must carry a lantern, unless she is accompanied by a man who is provided with one. A householder and his wife were returning home, the husband met a friend and both stopped for a moment on the flagway; the wife, who had advanced a few steps, was arrested by a policeman, who dragged her to the guard-house because she had no lantern. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of the husband, the commissary of police of the eighth district of Warsaw sentenced the woman to receive five stripes of a rod. She declared she was with child, and prayed to be spared the torture. 'Give her ten stripes,' replied the commissary. 'Since you are implacable,' said the husband, 'permit me to suffer the corporal punishment in place of my wife.' 'It is your wish,' said the police agent,—'give him ten blows and fifteen to his wife,' and this execrable order was executed."

The other illustration of autocratic benevolence we wish to note is the list of prisoners taken in arms who have been butchered in cold blood.

The official *Dziennik* of the 12th inst. says that "To-day Ammer and Dombrowski were hanged at ten a.m. on the Theatre square at Warsaw;" and also announces the following other political executions:

Joseph Androszek, hanged at Sieradz.
Joseph Kierski, ditto.
Andrew Krzyszka, ditto.
Antony Sowinki, ditto.
Joseph Switolski, hanged at Kikol, district of Lissno.
John Kozlowski, hanged at Wloclawek.
Joseph Borkowski, ditto.
Sigismund Barylkiewiez, shot at Korun.
Ensign Krzymowski, shot at Lenczyca.
M. Niedzialkowski (late sub-officer), ditto.

For decency's, if not for discretion's sake, we hope we shall hear no more un-English flattery of the man by whose despotic will such barbarities are perpetrated in the face of day. In a paroxysm of diplomatic virtue our Government justly withdrew its representative from the Court of Naples because it persevered in a system of prison discipline which Mr. Gladstone wrote a pamphlet to prove calculated to shorten life. But King Bomba was a mere trifler in truculence compared with the benevolent Czar. The King of Dahomey may fitly be represented at the Court of his brother of St. Petersburg; but how can Lord Napier, without degradation to his country and himself, any longer bow and smile there as the representative of England's Queen?

CANADIAN GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—You speak of two of our colonies as suffering and somewhat discontented—Australia and Canada. The malady of Australia is one which it is not easy to heal. When governments, substituting their own wisdom for that of nature in the process of colonisation, found such things as convict settlements, the effects must be expected to last through a good many generations All that can be done in that case is to abstain from aggravating the evil.

But in the case of Canada the remedy is clear. So long as that country remains an outlying province of England, and the presumptive field of battle between the English aristocracy and the American Republic, so long will its shores be shunned as insecure by the emigrant, in spite of all its natural attractions.

The military demonstrations to which Canada is goaded by the government of this country are too much for her burdened finances, but they are too little, even with the addition of any forces that we can possibly spare, to render her secure against attack in case of an American war. They serve only to advertise her insecurity, and to warn settlers from a country which thus proclaims itself in constant danger of invasion by an enemy of overwhelming power.

The notion that government can, by any artificial attractions, counteract this deterring influence will scarcely be entertained by the most superstitious believers in the Imperial system. The stream of emigration will flow towards the the nearest, wealthiest, and *safest* shore, obstruct it or rebuke it as you will.

There is but one course for Canada and for us, so far our prosperity is involved in hers—to dissolve a connexion which is productive of no good, and which brings upon us expense and danger; upon Canada not only expense and danger, but depopulation.—I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

How England should be treated.—M. Emile de Girardin writes as follows in the Paris Presse of Saturday night:—"We are assured that the English government, while applauding the proposal of a Congress, does not adhere to it. So much the better. The task of the Congress will only be all the more simple; we will prove this when the time arrives. England derives her greatest power from what is supposed of her. The Continent has everything to gain by leaving her on one side, and adopting for rule of conduct this precept:—'Nothing against her; nothing with her; everything without her.'"

"Wandering Christians."—Girls are your first trial after fixtures, and they try you even worse than what I call the Wandering Christians, though why *they* should roam the earth looking for bills and then coming in and viewing the apartments and stickling about terms and never at all wanting them or dreaming of taking them being already provided, is a mystery I should be thankful to have explained if by any miracle it could be. It's wonderful they live so long and thrive so on it but I suppose the exercise makes it healthy, knocking so much and going from house to house and up and down stairs all day, and then their pretending to be so particular and punctual is a most astonishing thing, looking at their watches and saying "Could you give me the refusal of the rooms till twenty minutes past eleven the day after to-morrow in the forenoon, and supposing it to be considered essential by my friend from the country could there be a small iron bedstead put in the little room upon the stairs." Why when I was new to it my dear I used to consider before I promised and to make my mind anxious with calculations, and to get quite wearied out with disappointments, but now I says "Certainly by all means" well knowing it's a Wandering Christian and I shall hear no more about it, indeed by this time I know most of the Wandering Christians by sight as well as they know me, it being the habits of each individual revolving round London in that capacity to come back about twice a year, and it's very remarkable that it runs in families and the children grow up to it, but even were it otherwise I should no sooner hear of the friend from the country which is a certain sign than I should nod and say to myself You're a Wandering Christian, though whether they are (as I have heard) persons of small property with a taste for regular employment and frequent change of scene I cannot undertake to tell you.—*Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings.*

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REMARKABLE WILL CASE.

(From the Express.)

A very remarkable will case has occupied the Court of Exchequer at Dublin for the last three days. The most eminent counsel have been engaged in it on both sides. Nominally the plaintiff is a priest, and the defendant a widowed mother, but in reality it is a contest between the two churches which have fought so many battles in this country. The priest is the Rev. Mr. Keon, who was called in to attend a man named Maguire, for the purpose of administering to him the last rites of the church. Maguire was an iron-moulder, who was employed a good deal in England. Although a Roman Catholic he was very inattentive to his religious duties, and was seldom known to go to mass. About eleven years ago he married a protestant, the ceremony having been performed by a protestant clergyman in a protestant church. Their children were baptized into the Roman Catholic church, the mother herself presenting them at the chapel for that purpose. During the absence of the parents in England the eldest child was left in Dublin, in charge of Mrs. Maguire's father and mother, who brought her up as a protestant. After their return she sent them all to a protestant Sunday school, with their father's full knowledge and consent. Early in April he was attacked with valvular disease of the heart, and his case being hopeless, the Rev. Mr. Keon was sent for, at the defendant's suggestion, to give him the last rites of his church. He visited Maguire on the 24th of April, and having discovered in confession that his children were attending protestant schools he refused to give him absolution until he signed a will consigning them to his custody, to be educated as Roman Catholics. A document of that purport was drawn up by the plaintiff and brought by him on the 27th of April to the dying man, who signed it in the presence of two witnesses provided by the priest and strangers to him. His wife was absent at the time, and never heard of this will until soon after her husband's death, and while she was still nursing the youngest child she received an attorney's letter requiring her to surrender the children to the Rev. Mr. Keon and two others, who had been *pro forma* joined with him in the trust. With this demand she refused to comply, and entrusted the children to a charitable association. The priest sought to get possession of the three children by means of a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the return made to the writ by the mother was deemed satisfactory and the court refused to enforce his claim till the validity of the will should be established. It was tried at the last assizes of the county of Kildare, but the jury could not agree to a verdict. It has been now tried again, with the same result in Dublin. The jury consisted of eight protestants and four Roman catholics. It is stated that ten were for finding the will null and void, and that the other two expressed that determination to sit there till Christmas rather than agree to a verdict against the priest.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 11.

Madden, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment N. I., to appear before the General Examination Committee, from Poona.
Sexton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Grey, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Lucas, Major A., Deputy Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.
Beresford Creagh, 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Mhow.
Cullimore, Veterinary Surgeon J. M., Royal Artillery, on sick leave.
Gorden, Major, Brigade Major, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—January 11.

Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel R., Staff Corps, on duty, to Baroda.
Gordan, Major, Brigade Major, on leave, to Poona.
Smith, Captain, C. B. L., Deputy Commissioner Central Provinces, on duty, to Nagpore.
Macleod, Captain C., 20th Regiment, N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjt. Genl's. Office, Poona, 9th January 1864.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Davis, is directed to proceed to Khandalla for the purpose of proceeding to Deesa.
Lance Serjeant P. Cassidy, is promoted to Serjeant.
Conductor W. Delancy, Ordnance Department, is granted the invalid pension of his rank Rs. 80-7 per mensem.
His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—
6th Dragoons.—Captain R. J. Barnett, from 18th November 1863 to 18th August 1864.
The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery No. 1st Battery 21st Brigade.—2nd Captain H. S. K. Pectell, from 1st to 31st Jan. 1864.
103rd Foot.—Captain E. A. Law, from 1st to 31st January 1864, in extension.
26th Regiment.—Captain A. Y. Sinclair, from 3rd January to 3rd February 1864.
Medical Establishment.—Surgeon R. Miller, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, from 30th December 1863 to 31st January 1864.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

[illegible] Office, Bombay Marine, Jan. 11th 1864.
[illegible] is appointed Acting 1st Officer of the [illegible]
Acting Assistant Surgeon Thorpe, of the *Zenobia*, is to be [illegible] to the Floating Batteries as supernumerary.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
10	Sooboole Salam	Nacoda	Cooria Mooria November 26.
11	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Porebunder Jan. 9.
	clydesdale	McGregor	Calcutta Dec. 14.
	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat Jan. 10.
	Jeddo (s)	Gribble	Suez Dec. 28.
	Dorothy	Bruce	London Sept. 10.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Porebunder.—Her Majesty's Gun boat *Hugh Rose*, at anchor in Porebunder, all well on board.

Per Ship *Clydesdale*, from Calcutta.—Spoke the Ship *Cutch Merchant*, off Cape Comorin, December 14th.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
11	Ally	Ayles	Calcutta and Mauritius.
	Bombay Castle (s)	Wadge	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. Maxwell; Mr. and Mrs. Wiche; Mr. C. Toole; Mr. McKeil; and 201 natives.

Ship *China*, T. Peterson, bound to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Coleroon*, for London.
Ship *Cimber*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Louisa*, for Mauritius.
Ship *Teazer*, for Jooda and Hoododa.
Ship *Mahamody*, for Abass and Bussora.
Brig *Veera Pachally*, for Cochin and Tootocurin.
Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 10s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
„ (Seed) ....£2 15s. 0d. nominal.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 15s. 0d. nominal.
„ (Seed) ....£3 10s. 0d. nominal.
To China ....
To Clyde .... } No offers.
To Hull ....
To Calcutta and back ....Rs. 17 to 18

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

1408 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Nov. 4
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillen.
Charente (s),
578 Colonist, Gibson. Oct. 30
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
850 Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.
874 Caribbean, Winchester.
674 Campbell, Roy.
710 Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.
1153 East, Calendar—Blackwell & Co. Aug. 28
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre. July 22
848 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. Oct. 18
1065 Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co. Nov. 7
480 Empress, Piers.
949 Gertrude, Spedding. Sept. 26
1241 Glousterchire, Tomlinson—Stcher, Prieger & Co.
780 Glendower, Hughes.
1598 H. M. St. Assaye. Oct. 24
1221 King Arthur, Grigg. Oct. 9
900 Lepanto, Martin—Stocher, Prieger & Co. Oct. 9
614 Loonidas, Thompson.
701 Monarchy, Day. Nov. 19
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon.
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson.—B. H. Cama.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 4
799 Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.
989 Southampton, Linstrong. Aug. 27
722 Sultana, Williams.—Lyon Bros. & Co. Nov. 5
761 Sailor, Prince, Camsey.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.
1741 Tweed, Surat. Sept. 4
505 Yarra, Nairn. Nov. 18

From London via Table Bay.

890 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30

From Liverpool.

841 Anna Dorothey, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
953 Admiral Smith.
824 Adriatic, Scott. Oct. 1
1001 Algiers, Buchanan. Aug. 15
200 Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co. Nov. 10
861 Ambrose, Daniel. Oct. 9
1874 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 31
1096 Arran, Martin. Nov. 18
1249 Aronsidel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1466 Advance.
1498 Broughton Hall, Tate.
1350 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 29
1547 Black Eagle, Basset. Nov. 14
1095 Bavelaw, Hughes. Nov. 25
1483 British Empire, Jones.
1263 Bulwark, Bannantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 16
663 Cashlian, Welburn.
1018 Calloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
1302 Coronet, Coveny—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1712 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
130 Cicero, Alexander. Oct. 1
170 Clementia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 8
[illegible] Clifton Belle, Bestin.
[illegible] Dunedin, Finlay—Cardwell Parsons & Co. Oct. 6
[illegible] Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co. Sept. 11
[illegible] Ferozia, Hutchinson.
[illegible] Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie Scovell & Co.
[illegible] Henry Fernie, Brown.
[illegible] Harmanides, Moran—Daly and Sorabjee. Sept. 20
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
[illegible] Hastings, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
[illegible] Hannibal, Richardson.
1172 Illustrious, Watson.
1650 John Stewart, Lemon.
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. Sept. 18
445 James Seddon, Jiffaris. Nov. 18
1707 King of Algeria, Curphy. Oct. 6
1363 King of Italy, Browne.
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Mariata, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1013 Magnolia, Brown.
747 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Nov. 10
643 Moreno, Whiting.
833 Nydia,—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 11
1001 Narah Greame, Bake, E. Bates & Co.
1001 Otago, Masterton.
1182 Pegasus, J. Goodwin—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Sept. 25
1328 Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co. Jan. 6
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co. Sept. 24
1000 Roodee. Aug. 25
614 Sedberg, Roberts. Nov. 23
1096 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 25
1075 South, Wilson.
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co. Nov. 31
1101 Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 12
1161 Simoom, Murphy.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. Nov. 14
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Oct. 9
776 Superb, Bone—John Clover & Co. Aug. 13
1227 [illegible]
Sebastian Cabat, Steele.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co.
432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co. Nov. 7
697 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
837 Vittoria, Martin. Nov. 16
1015 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 13
1073 Zambia, Mifler—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 10

From Liverpool via Aden.

Barona Maculey, Cuningham—E. Latham & Co. July 3
1132 Caroline Atheridge. Oct. 1
1598 Clasmerden, Gibson—John Clover & Co. Sept. 29
1998 Diadem.
949 Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 24
1051 Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 24
1067 May Queen, Penny. Sept. 29
1094 North, Brown. Nov. 20
11 Vicksburg, Scott Oct. 30

From Bangkok.

490 Ellen Masters, Glover.
386 Nerbudda.

From Cardiff.

810 Fort Regent—Peel, Cassels & Co. Oct. 1
973 Windsor Forest, Curtis.

From Cardiff via Aden.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
1072 Jane Parker, Davis.
533 Neptune, Veary.
Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co. July 18

From Bristol via Aden.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

From Sunderland.

1057 Gladston—Ewart, Latham & Co.
939 Sattara.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 13

From Sunderland via Aden.

1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

From Newcastle via Aden.

630 Agincourt. Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.

From Newcastle via Beyrore.

471 Aoa.
1127 Earl of Elgin. July 31

From the Clyde

1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 26
999 Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers, & Co. Oct. 5
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co. Sep. 25
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.

From China.

Charlotte. Nov. 25
532 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun.
Gloucester. Nov. 22

From Calcutta.

676 Burlington, Howes.
1402 Clydesdale—B. & A. Hormasjee. Dec. 14
826 Clymene. Nov. 21
861 Ceres.
1056 Day Dream.
320 Emu. Dec. 12
Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1178 Evelyn.
368 Faluca Sadan.
637 J. W. Brockman.
1250 Labrador, Quinna.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
800 Lady Canning.
664 Mary Ann.
670 Maparam Dayaram, Brady.
1062 Ontario, Villacott, Ewart Latham & Co.
819 Oomar Pasha.
1164 Robbinson, Crusae.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
974 Sir Hugh Rose.
1166 Startled Fawn.
363 Teazer.

From Moulmein.

Sarah—Forbes & Co. Dec. 9

From Boston.

991 Peracles, Furgusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.

From London via Persian Gulf.

184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co. July 25
846 Jumna, Phillips. July 5
1061 Kirkham, Routledge,

From London via Zanzibar.

169 Enfield, Reid.

From Liverpool.

461 Richard Cobden, Randall Aug. 7

Not Fixed.

1254 Europe, Clark—Fleming & Co.
599 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June. 28
364 Index, McLoed—Fleming & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	102
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	215 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	220 prem.
Bank of India	100	......	99
Broker's Banking Company	20		4 prem.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	35 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	62 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	75 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	60 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	36 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	9 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p. sh. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 28,000 per share pm
Do. B. „	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 23,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 700 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275 [prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 750 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	200 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 95
„ Loan 1835-36 ....
„ Loan 1842-43 .... } 92
„ Loan 1854-55 ....
New Five per Cent. Loan 102
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan .... 108 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes .... „ 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars .... „ 240
Carolus .... „ 300
Mexican Dollars .... „ 225
German Crowns .... „ 213
Five-France Pieces .... „ 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver .... „ 105¼
Gold Leaf .... „ 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (9th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.) .... Rs. 550 to 555
Old Dhollera, (ready.) .... „ 565 to 570
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.) .... „ 565 to 570
New Oomravuttee .... „ 610 to 615
Old Compta, (ready.) .... „ 550 to 555
Old Dharwar Sawgined .... „ 635 to 640
New Barsee and Nuggur .... „ 600 to 605
Old Veeraval .... „ 550 to 535
New Khandeish .... „ 580 to 585
Old Poratchee .... „ 540 to 545
New Accote .... „ 620 to 620
Old Mangalore .... „ 545 to 555

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,360 to 1,375.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 5 12 to 5 13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ 5 6 to 5 8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) „ 33 to 34 / 38 to 39
Niger .... „ 27 to 28

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

Board of Directors.
James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
London .... The Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Do. .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
Scotland .... The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland .... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 2s. 1⅜d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 2s. 1d. do.
On Scotland .... } On demand.. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland ....
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe .... 2s. 0½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

Exchange.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1⅜d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd December 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 11/16d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 5/16d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0⅛d. do.

Deposits.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.
The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 8th January 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.
Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight .... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do. .... 2s. 1d. „
On Demand .... 2s. 0½d. „
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2·66 cts. „
3 Do. Do. .... „ 2·63 „ „
On Demand .... „ 2·58 „ „

Deposits.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.
Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman. | Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq. | Kalidas Madhavadas, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

Auditors.
Alfred Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.

Exchange.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 1 d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ On demand 2s. 0⅞d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

Loans and Discounts.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.
Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office ...... London. | Branch Office ...... Edinburgh.
Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 011/16d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 05/16d. do.
On Demand ...... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Interest Allowed.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Remittance.
The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 6th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 1 d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ On demand ...... 2s. 0⅝d. „
On Scotland do. ... } 2s.
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 2s.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Interest Allowed.
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

Commission.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 8th January 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. Incorporated by Royal Charter.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1¼d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 1¼d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 1 d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅞d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0⅞d. „

Deposits.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમ્બાઇ તરેડીગ એનદ બેકીગ આસોસીયેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.
Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.
Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee, and Sons.

Secretary.
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.
The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Directors.
[illegible] Purshotumdass, Esq., *Chairman.*
Bhugwundass Hurjeevundass, Esq.
Jeewantrow Bhicajee Dhowlay, Esq.
Hurrychund Hurrishunkerjee, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

Interest Allowed.
On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum .... 3 per cent.
On fixed deposits subject to
1 month's notice per annum. 4 do.
Do. 3 do. do. 5 do.
Do. 6 do. do. 6 do.
Do. 12 do. do. 7 do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Commission.
On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.
On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Office hours—10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. BHICOO BABAJEE & Co., Manager.
2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)
Capital,—One Million Sterling, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

Court of Directors.
Chairman.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.
Deputy Chairman.
Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.
William Mackinnon, Esq., (of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) 19, Portland Place.
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways).
Auditors.
William Dent, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.
Bankers in London.
The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager.—T. G. Craig, Esq.
Indian Establishments.
Neale Porter, Esq., (Managing Director in India.)
Branches.
Kurrachee ...... H. I. Lee, Esq., (Acting Manager.)
Bombay .... A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
Agents at Calcutta and Madras.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz.:—
At 6 months' sight .... at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 „ .... at 2s. 0⅞d. „
3 „ .... at 2s. 11/16d. „
2 „ .... at 2s. 0½d. „
1 „ .... at 2s. 5/16d. „
On Demand „ .... at 2s. 0⅛d. „

Discounts and Loans.
The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.
Deposits.
On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to
3 months' notice Interest is allowed at the rate of ...... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ .... 5 „ „
12 „ .... 6 „ „
To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 8th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Established in 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Deposits.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 .... 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight .... at 2s. 1½d.
4 „ .... 2s. 1d.
3 „ .... 2s. 0⅞d.
2 „ .... 2s. 0¾d.
1 „ .... 2s. 0⅝d.
On Demand „ .... 2s. 0½d.
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Remittance.
Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.
All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.
Commission.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
JOHN CARDNO, Manager.
Bombay, January 11th 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter
Exchange.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0⅞d.
Do. „ Demand .... }
Do. Scotland „ .... } 2s. 0½d. „
Do. Ireland „ .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. „
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.
Deposits.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight .... 3 „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „
The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 8th January 1864.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.
OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.
CHEAP EDITIONS.
Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.
(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.
The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have just received per the *Coloroon* and other Ships, fresh supplies of Galvanised Corrugated Iron.
ALSO,
Galvanised Iron Redging.
„ „ Gutters.
„ „ Water Pipes and fixings.
Also several Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth.
Fire Engines, by Shand and Mason.
Contractors Tools, Bar and Plate Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmine
Something New	Forget Me Not
Jockey Club	Ess. Bouquet
New Mown Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion
Frangipanni	Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.
FIRE Premiums for year 1858 .... £196,148
Do. do. 1859 228,314
Do. do. 1860 262,977
Do. do. 1861 292,402
Reserved Fund, £1,06,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Life Branch.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital: £1,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Board of Direction.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ... Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq., ... London.
Directors.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. .... Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. .... Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq. .... Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq .... Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq. .... Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq .... London.
Abel Chapman, Esq. .... London.
Henry Fowler, Esq. .... London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq .... London.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. .... Liverpool.
For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834.*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV., Cap. 64. Invested Capital £670,000, of which one half is held by the Indian Branch.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.
Directors.
William H. Smoult, Esq. | George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. | Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
Auditors.
Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. | N. S. Sweedland, Esq.
Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. Bank of Bengal. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. | *Bombay Agents.* Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
George Taylor Esq. | J. Somerville, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.
The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on cannot be altered in after years.
2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.
3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May, 1857	10,000	420	199 8 0	220 8 0
30	„	10,000	480	228 0 0	252 0 0
40	„	10,000	590	280 4 0	309 12 0
50	„	10,000	740	351 8 0	388 8 0
60	„	10,000	1030	489 4 0	[illegible] 12 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.
5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.
6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies, however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of person, assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.
7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.
8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.
9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.
10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.
11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policyholder. The appointment of sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.
12.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.
13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.
14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.
15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances may be had on application to the Agents.
The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent. and will be found below those of any other office in India.
For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent upon the original charges, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.
Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Partic.	[illegible]
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	[illegible]
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	[illegible]

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with partic.	[illegible]
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	[illegible]	[illegible]

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay [illegible]
Bombay, April 1863.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C. Completely Registered, *pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 11.*—Capital, £2,500,000.
Directors.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peck Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. Trower, Esq., (Trower and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. and J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths Tate Fisher.)
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson and Son.)
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David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart and Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas and Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson and Co.)
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Andrew Lusk, Esq., (A. Lusk and Co.)
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John Robert Thomson, Jun., Esq., (J. R. Thomson and Co.)
John Kemp Welch, Esq., (Orlando Jones and Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price and Boustead.)
Geo. Thos. Brooking, Esq., I. A. St. Helen's Place.
John G. Homere, Esq., (Gresham House.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood and Co.)
James P. Woodhouse, Esq., (J. and C. Woodhouse.)
Manager of Fire Department.—Henry Thomson.
Actuary.—W. P. Pattison.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Thomas & Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—The London and County Bank.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favorable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & [illegible]
Agents for the Com[illegible]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COM[illegible] OF LONDON.
MARINE INSURANCE DEPARTME[illegible]
The undersigned having been appointed Ag[illegible] the Marine Department of the above Company, a[illegible] pared to grant Policies on Merchandise by Ships [illegible] Europe, on liberal terms.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Bombay 1st January 1864.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.
Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes, Exhibition Photographs (large size.)
A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.
TREACAER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
AUCTION SALE.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:
1 Case of Silk Colored Handkerchiefs.
Few boxes of Candles, few Water Colour paintings, Gilt Frames.
Black Bedstead, Dining Tables, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, work frames, Cradles, and Beam Scales.
One case of needles, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One handsome Cane-bodied double seated light Phaeton with glass shutters, shafts, cushions, lamps, &c., by Hooman and Co., of Long Acre.
Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.
Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.
Few Gold, and Silver Hunting, and open-faced Watches, very superior finish) in Morocco case by "John Cragg, London.
Few Reams of Saunders Extra superfine laid Foolscap papers at 13 Rs. per Ream.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th January 1864.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.
AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.
Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Cohen & Co. to submit to Auction sale at Tank Bunder THIS DAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., precisely—a large quantity of Teak Timber, Comprising Planks, Boards, Scantlings, and Squares, &c., being the Cargo of the "Ocean Belle" from Maulmein.
All of superior quality which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Further information can be obtained at the rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, at 1 p.m., consisting of Piece Goods, Tortoiseshell Combs, &c. and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
25 Cases Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits.
15 Cases of Chedder Cheese.
A quantity of "Tennent's" Ale in Quarts and Pints, of excellent quality.
A quantity of English salt Pork in Casks, in good condition.
A large quantity of Cashmeres, Tweeds, and Flannel, &c. of various patterns, and excellent qualities at very moderate prices, also, a few cases of black union cloth of good quality.
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles, with furniture, &c., complete (quite new).
Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of 3 dozen each.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Cider in Quarts.
N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

BENNETT & Co.
SALE OF KHANDEISH AND SHOLAPORE LINSEED.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Godown of Govinjee Megjee near Mandvee Bunder Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Shaw Poonsey Virjee, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Cawasjee Jechangeerjee Jussawala.
3000, cwts. of Khandeish and Sholapore Linseed.

WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,
A quantity of Cherry Cordial and Brandy in Pints, and Sherry in Quarts, flowered and plain Shades, &c. &c.
At 1 p.m.
An English-built self-driving Phaeton with Lamps, Cushions, Pole and Shaft.
A four seated Phaeton with lamps, Cushions, Pole and Shaft.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO FIRST RATE ENGLISH BUILT BROUGHAMS, JUST LANDED Ex SHIP "WALMER CASTLE."
On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, two first-rate light small Circular Glass-fronted English built four-seated Broughams by "S. Marks" 130 Orchard Street, Oxford, with lamps, cushion, shaft and wheel key, well adapted for single horses.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT TARDEO.
On MONDAY, the 18th and TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Tardeo, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., of a gentleman changing his residence.
Full particulars of which will appear hereafter.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Sparkling Moselle in quarts, in cases of one and three dozen each.
Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.
An English built four-seated Brougham, in good order.
A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Petere and Sons, London, is good order.
A Light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.
A high cast Bay Riding Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-2½ in height. To be seen on a day's notice. Price Rs. 1,000.
A second-hand Mail Phaeton in excellent condition, complete with [illegible], Poles, etc.
[illegible] Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.
[illegible] Riding Horse, 14-1.
[illegible] ship *Canova*, Gentleman's, Lady's and [illegible] with Furniture and Bridles complete.
[illegible] effect quick sales.
[illegible] Press with Six Stones, &c.
[illegible] WINES, BRANDY, [illegible]
[illegible] cases of one dozen each.
[illegible] quarts.
[illegible] bottles in a case.
ACCOUNT BOOKS.
[illegible] Account Books, ready ruled for office [illegible] 6 quires each.
[illegible] Books.
[illegible] Books with index.
[illegible] the best part of the Fort.
[illegible] Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices [illegible] Apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
[illegible], Bombay, 12th January 1864.

[illegible] by William Chapman, Managing [illegible] *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, No. 39, [illegible], Bombay.
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